The Chicago Tribune.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

The Japanese Princes and their numerous suite arrived in the city yesterday, and were welcomed in a neat speech by the Mayor. This official, by the way, is having an unusual rich run of royal visitors to practice his oratory upon; but the name of the next such is not yet, we believe, inscribed upon the municipal visiting book. The Oriental Princes are to depart for Washington this evening.

No Chicago Alderman was sent to jail yesterday, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the attention of the Criminal Court was occupied during the day with a murder trial. Ald. Busse was in his seat in the Council last evening, proud and dignified as boasting a mind conscious of its own *supersedeas*. Likewise Powell. We should mention, by the way, lest the number of our jugged Aldermen be exaggerated, like so many other stories concerning Chicago, that there are only three of them in jail thus far. The last victim was Walsh, who, happily, was not consigned to limbo too soon to interfere with his great panegyric on honesty, which came *off with great eclat* in the Eleventh Ward, a few evenings since.

The delegation of Chicagoans at Washington in behalf of the pending Relief bill had a refreshing season with the Finance Committee of the Senate yesterday. Messrs. Ogden, Scammon, Bross, and Bass addressed the Committee, and were able, it is said, to correct several important errors and false impressions concerning the demands of Chicago. Mr. Ogden's statement of the case from the standpoint of a lumberman, and one who had suffered far more than any of Mr. Ferry's much-pitied constituents, was pronounced by Senator Chandler to be the "hardest blow" which the cause of the opposition had yet received. The latest advices indicate the probable passage of the bill by the Senate to-morrow.

The date of the Illinois State Convention for the choice of delegates to the Republican National Convention, has been fixed for the 15th of March. It seems that the friends of the principal competitor for the nomination to the Presidency became alarmed lest their candidate might not get endorsed by a majority of the Convention if the delegates thereto were made up by a full primary vote; hence it was sought to separate this Convention from the General Convention to nominate State officers. This movement from Washington was met at Springfield with opposition, and a conclusion was arrived at which very properly assigns both tasks to one Convention. This is the version of the affair given by our regular Springfield correspondent, whose despatch is published in another column.

The Common Council was in regular session last evening. The Committee on Streets and Alleys, to whom was referred the question of Quincy street—whether or not to cede, without further ado, to the United States Government that portion of the street lying between the proposed Post Office block—have reported favorably; that is, they recommend the vacating of the street and intervening alley, leaving the property-holders the privilege of selling it to the Government along with their lots. The report was laid over. Mayor Medill, who is a good deal disgusted with the way in which the Supreme Court decisions leave our special assessment laws, returned to the Council, with his veto, an ordinance for the improvement of a certain street. As a reason for this action, he shows that by it the city is liable to be saddled with a debt of $22,000 more than the ordinance contemplates, and remarks that, in view of the "uncertain and chaotic condition of the law," the Council had better not levy any more special assessments until the Legislature amends the laws. Such a deadlock in municipal legislation ought to induce some pressure at Springfield which would bring this special assessment question to some kind of a head.

The Count de Chambord has not yet got on the throne of France. The news from Antwerp to-day is nearly a repetition of yesterday's. That nice old town of many commercial ups and downs is just now the political centre of interest for Europe. From being the chief entrepot of petroleum, it has become the Mecca of played-out dynasties and their adherents, who have gathered in such numbers as must make the King of Belgium—himself by no means of the most legitimate title—quite uneasy upon his throne. Belgium has a good reputation, however, as neutral territory, and its neutrality will doubtless be respected by the shabby-genteel people who are so soon (if their addresses are to be believed) to set the Bourbons of France and Spain,—yes, and of Naples, too, we suppose,—and old King George of Hanover, and all the rest of them, firmly upon their thrones. Chambord, easy in the alliance of the other French pretenders, sees his way clear to the throne of his ancient ancestor of Navarre, and accordingly receives his deputations of loyal followers with gracious benignity. So long as the campaign is confined to deputation-receiving, no great harm can result from it.

The alleged sale of arms to European belligerents continued to furnish a fruitful topic of debate in the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Frelinghuysen having the most to say upon it. That eminently dignified statesman, Jim Nye, of Nevada, who, if not very deep in his philosophy, is broad enough in his farce, "hove in" a quantity of remarks and second-hand doggerel, eulogistic of General Grant, and, as usual, "the Senate adjourned without action."

The best fuel, however, for the fire of personal and political debate which is now raging in the Senate, was furnished by an extraordinary resolution introduced by Mr. Conkling, ordering an investigation into the recommendations (!) for office made by the Senators from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and New York. This warmed up several Senators, as might have been expected; among them even so cool a parliamentarian as Senator Trumbull, who, boiling with indignation at the conduct of Morton, in "prowling around the Departments," procuring a tabulated statement of all Trumbull's recommendations for office, and brandishing it with a good deal of bravado in the Senate, intimated that the Indiana Senator was a "sneak." He did not apply the epithet directly, but Morton accepted it readily, and retorted with the charge of "hypocrisy" upon Trumbull. The principle upon which this charge is founded is evidently this: "That it is not in order for a Senator to recommend men for office, and then require that those men, or any other men in office, shall be turned out if they do not prove faithful and capable. This is, doubtless, good Mortonian ethics, but it will not find any such general acceptance as to cause many candid persons to concur with its author in the use of epithets, nor yet to admire his tactics.

The resolution did not receive any final action from the Senate; but the general sentiment, including that of the Senators whom it was designed to hit, was in favor of its passage, when enlarged so as to assume a semblance, at least, of fairness. As it stands, it is too palpably contemptible for the Senate to touch.

Steamers Destroyed by Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A large field of very heavy ice came down the river between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening, struck the steamer R. J. Lockwood lying at the Red River wharf boat, and crushed in nearly her whole starboard side. She careened over, and now lies on her beam ends, close to the bank. The Silver Bow, lying next to the Lockwood, was also struck and crushed like an egg shell. She was dragged from her moorings into the current and sunk to the hurricane roof in the channel. The wharf boat and steamer Minnie were also somewhat damaged, and both took some water, but they are kept clear by pumps. The Lockwood and Silver Bow are probably total wrecks. Both were owned by the Carter Red River Packet Company. The former was valued at $25,000; insured for $12,000. The latter was valued at $38,000, and was insured for $25,000, but the policies ran out yesterday, and only one had been renewed for $2,500 in the interest of Carter & Cowen. The Silver Bow was loading for the Red River, and had about 400 tons of produce and general merchandise aboard, valued in the vicinity of $20,000. The Lockwood arrived to-day, and had discharged her cargo. The ice was from the Missouri River gorge, and all ran out in a short time.

WASHINGTON.

A Proposed Senatorial Inquiry on the Subject of Political Patronage.

Messrs. Morton and Trumbull Indulge in Remarks of a Personal Character.

The Chicago Delegation Have a Hearing before the Senate Finance Committee.

The Sumner Arms Resolution Adopted in the House Without Debate.

Important Correspondence Relative to the New York Custom House Frauds.

Colonel Arthur's Suggestions Concerning the General Order Business.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The following is the letter of the Attorney General to District Attorney Davis, of New York, written by direction of the President, and heretofore given in substance:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1872.

Hon. Noah Davis, United States Attorney, New York:

SIR: Referring to the recent investigation into Custom House affairs, by a Committee of Congress, in New York, it appears that certain persons engaged in the importation of goods into the United States have given presents, rewards, or bribes, to officers or persons connected with the collection of the revenue, and that such persons or officers have accepted the same. You are, therefore, by direction of the President, instructed to examine such and any similar cases that may come to your knowledge, and if it be found that any such presents, rewards, or bribes have been given or received, in violation of the acts of Congress to prevent smuggling, or to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to prosecute and punish the offenders without unnecessary delay. Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

Mr. Davis has just replied, and, after saying it will give him great pleasure to proceed with vigor, in closing, presents some of the difficulties he finds in his way, as follows:

At present, no complaints are made to this office upon which proceedings can be instituted. We are not at liberty, under the laws, to issue warrants for the arrest of offenders without accusations sustained by some proof of probable guilt. The importers, who are the gainers by evil practices, will not inform of guilty officers whom they have themselves bribed. In general, persons to be subpoenaed to lay foundation for an arrest are not known to me, and, if brought into Court, they are at liberty to refuse to testify, on the ground that their evidence will tend to criminate themselves. I hope you will take steps to procure an amendment to present a law to the effect that a party who pays a present, bribe, or reward, to influence or affect official action, shall not, in case the same is received by a public officer, be guilty of an offence, but shall be compelled to testify against the guilty official, thus leaving the attempt to bribe a crime against the importer or his agent, but condemning crime whenever money is received, for the sake of punishing the guilty official. I am, respectfully,

NOAH DAVIS, United States Attorney.

MR. CONKLING'S LAST DODGE.

It has been understood here for some time that a tabulated statement had been prepared by certain Government officials, going to show the records of independent Republican Senators so far as Department appointments were concerned, and the number of recommendations made by various Republican Senators for such appointments. During the debate on Mr. Sumner's resolution last week, Morton intimated that such a table existed. As part of this programme, Mr. Chandler claimed that he had stumbled upon an instance where Mr. Trumbull had taken a fee as attorney, in a case coming under the provisions of the statute affixing fine and further penalty therefor, and, in a private way, he boasted that the Illinois Senator would not dare to say anything that might reflect upon the Administration. This boast and threat was made, however, before Trumbull's speech of Friday. To-day Mr. Conkling offered an extraordinary resolution, which proposes to investigate the records of Senators from New York, Illinois, and Nebraska, in the matter of making recommendations for appointments. Nobody objected to its adoption, save in such as limited the States. Messrs. Tipton, Ferry of Conn., Sumner, and Sawyer, all wished the resolution to be so enlarged. If business of this character was to be inaugurated so as to include all Senators, Logan, in his own behalf, remarked that, so far as he was concerned, there need be no unnecessary trouble or anxiety. He was willing, at any time, to state just how many recommendations he had made. As a general rule, he always recommended anybody for a place whom he knew to be honest and capable, although he confessed that, lately, his recommendations had not had much weight. In commenting upon the resolution, and the motives which inspired its introduction, Trumbull displayed more than his usual warmth. He did not hesitate to state that he considered the whole business too pitiful for honest contempt; but if this step was really to be taken, and Senators were in earnest about the matter, then he would so amend the resolution that those sneaks at whose instance a tabular statement has been prepared, and who had prowled around the musty records of the departments to gather the material upon which it was based, should also be shown up, together with their motives for such conduct. Considering this as a reference to himself, Mr. Morton replied to Mr. Trumbull, in one of the most personal speeches that has been made during the present session. Morton even went so far as to quote from this tabular statement just how many recommendations Trumbull had made, and then charged him with hypocrisy in being only a Civil Service reformer in theory, but not in practice. The morning hour expiring, further debate on the resolution was suspended.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF DELEGATION.

The Senate Finance Committee gave a two-hours' hearing to-day to the Chicago delegation on the proposed relief bill. Before the members of the delegation entered upon their arguments, they took particular pains to ascertain the peculiar sense in which the Committee understood the various measures of this character now pending. The Committee seems to have been laboring under two errors in this matter. First, they seemed to regard that the Logan bill gave about everybody in Chicago the right to import a limited amount for the term of one year, free of duty; and, second, that the goods and materials must be imported at the port of Chicago. This latter point the delegation were anxious should be so plainly stated in the forthcoming report of that Committee, and in fact be so enlarged to extend to all ports in the United States where material was imported intended to be used in rebuilding the burnt district. The first error of the Committee the delegation are satisfied that they corrected. They demonstrated that as the bill was drawn and as they wanted it passed, it expressly provided that only that material imported should be allowed rebate which was actually used in rebuilding property destroyed in the burnt district, and that, too, only when used within one year's time. It was shown that so far as the other districts of Chicago were concerned, the bill operated to protect the Government fully as amply as legislation could, and it was always in the province of the Secretary of the Treasury to verify the proper use of rebated material wherever the surplus might be imported. Of course, if not used in the manner and time specified, there was no necessity for rebating duties. The delegation insisted in the outset to adhering to the original plan of relief as amended by Mr. Logan, and not accepting any compromise as had been proposed. They showed that all such measures as Morrill's were strongly impracticable. Potter Palmer instanced iron. If its importation from abroad should be limited as proscribed by Vermont, and as desired by Scott, all orders for this material made out in Chicago would have to specify just the size, weight, kind, and order of manufactured iron. He also demonstrated that, of all interests to be affected by the measure, lumber came in for the least burden. Chicago imported 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and only 50,000,000 feet could possibly be used in rebuilding the burnt district. On this point Mr. Ogden somewhat staggered the Committee by stating that his own lumber interests in Michigan were greater than any of those who had protested against the bill. The outline of Mr. Ogden's remarks is about as follows: He thought it rather a sorry spectacle that Congress should be quibbling over the present measure of relief, when the whole civilized world had been touched by the extent of the calamity in a Western city, and had contributed so generously to relieve its sufferings. Relief was not needed for the rich. These did not ask it, but were proceeding with their improvements already independent of any action Congress might take. It was men of small means who were awaiting action upon the proposed bill.

Mr. Scammon, who followed Mr. Ogden, confined himself principally to criticisms upon the bill. He argued that it was necessary to relieve Chicago from the grasp of speculators who had already advanced the prices of building materials to an extortionate degree. He alluded to brick rings and other combinations which had already been formed among dealers in and manufacturers of all materials that entered into the building process, and stated that the defeat of the bill would be a signal for an advance in prices which would crush the enterprise in the work of restoring Chicago.

Governor Bross touched upon the Constitutional features of the proposed bill, and also upon another fact in connection therewith, of which the Committee seemed to be ignorant. This was that the Government had already received one duty upon all the materials which it was now proposed to let come in free. He thought that it was not just that the Government should seek to profit through Chicago's calamity. Fifty millions of dollars worth of goods had been destroyed, on which twelve millions of dollars duties had once been paid. This vast sum which had been paid on goods that were utterly destroyed, must again be wrung from a necessitous people. All that was asked was, that rebate be granted where it was within the province of Congress to allow it.

Perkins Bass and Mr. Coburn concluded the remarks of the delegation when the Committee arose. The Committee subsequently decided to give a hearing to Senators Chandler and Ferry against the bill to-morrow. Among the incidents of the Committee session to-day was acknowledgment from Chandler that Ogden's speech, showing his own vast lumber interests, was the hardest blow the enemies of the bill had yet received. Senator Ferry, who attempted to break the force of Scammon's arguments, as to lumber rings, announcing the process, openly stated that he would sell his lumber $1 per m. cheaper for the next year than for the two years last past. Several members of the Chicago delegation dared Ferry to put that promise in writing or accept contracts for lumber there and then. No contracts have been made yet, it may be stated.

Thomas Hoyne and M. W. Fuller arrived this morning, and will reinforce the delegation in their labors as well as numbers. It is the unanimous determination of the delegation, as stated by Mr. Ogden to-day, to accept of no compromise upon Logan's bill. It has become evident within the last few days that there is a powerful lobby using outside influence against the bill. This lobby represents those interests which imagine they will be injuriously effected by the bill. It seeks, through misrepresentation and by appealing to those principles in favor of protection, to array this latter element against the bill. The delegation to-night are more sanguine than ever of final success. They do not expect to get the bill reported from the Committee before Wednesday, and then are confident of passing it with but little debate.

SUMNER'S ARMS RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, of Maine, the House to-day passed Mr. Sumner's arms resolution without debate or objection, and instructed the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to make the investigation. Williams, of Ind., is Chairman, the other members being Barber, of Wis., Snyder, of Ark., Aiken, of Penn., and Kinsella, of New York, the latter a Democrat. The Committee will begin to-morrow.

NYE'S SPEECH.

Senator Nye had the best audience of the season to-day. Ladies were allowed to fill the entire space back of the desk. Everybody expected a season of unalloyed amusement, but Nye abandoned his character of comedian, and attempted to be serious. The result was, the entertainment was voted on all hands to be a failure.

PIG IRON.

The vote in the House on the resolution to reduce duty on pig-iron from $7 to $5, was not a fair test of the question at issue, since several revenue reformers and some pronounced free traders voted against the resolution, on the ground that it was not good policy to interfere further, by partial measures, with the work of the Ways and Means Committee.

TOBACCO.

The vote upon fixing 16 cents as the uniform tax on tobacco was more nearly a test of the House, since it was asked simply as such. Still, some who favor this rate also voted against this, on the ground already given for opposing the pig-iron resolution.

CAMERON DISPLEASED.

Senator Cameron does not like the President's selection of Collector of Philadelphia, on the ground that he is not a politician, and cannot render the necessary aid toward the carrying of the State next fall. For this, as well as for other reasons, he thinks the President made a serious mistake.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—General Arthur, Collector of the Port of New York, has written a letter to Secretary Boutwell in which he expresses the opinion that the complete reorganization of the General Order business cannot be effected without additional legislation, and suggests that no steamship should be allowed to discharge a cargo under General Order within less than two full business days after her arrival. The Collector also says: "It seems to me that the following changes in the existing system may be properly made: I propose to divide the water front of the city into districts, making four or more upon the North River, and five on the East River in New York, and to designate one warehouse of Class 3 in each district to which all goods removed under General Order from vessels landing within the district shall be sent. I propose, also, to designate six or more similar warehouses in Brooklyn, and one at Hunter's Point. In addition to this, I propose to permit the several steamship companies to select any Class 3 store located in the district in which their ships land as a warehouse for the storage of unclaimed goods arriving by their vessels respectively, subject, however, to the single condition that neither the steamship company nor any person connected with it shall have any interest in or control over the warehouse so designated. It seems to me that any system which continues the control of the carrier over imported goods after they leave the ship affords undue facility for frauds on the Government and increased difficulty in detection."

To this letter Mr. Boutwell replies as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

"SIR: I laid your letter of the 23d before the President, and I am authorized to say that he approves the main features of your plan for the storage of General Order goods. The change should be made with as little delay as the nature of the case will permit. In the reorganization of the General Order of business, political influences and personal interests should be set aside. Having first made the rights of the Government secure, it is the President's wish that the work shall be so arranged and conducted as to give the largest facilities to merchants with the least possible cost. The details or organization must be left to your judgment. Respectfully.

"BOUTWELL, Secretary."

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Perry Hanna, Receiver of Public Moneys at Traverse City, Mich.; Wm. T. Goodwill, Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Neb.; S. H. Hall, of Michigan, Consul at Valencia, Spain. Postmasters—E. W. Houghton, Wellington, O.; B. F. Thomas, Circleville, O.; S. T. Holmes, Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. S. E. Edwards, Shawneetown, Ill.; J. H. Moore, El Paso, Ill.; John O. Cotton, Belvidere, Ill. Internal Revenue Appointments—Gaugers, J. F. Anderson, Third Ohio District; Oliver Babcock, First Indiana District.

PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP.

Seth S. Comly has been nominated for Collector of Philadelphia.

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

Three weeks will probably elapse before the New Orleans Special Committee will make their report, all the testimony not having yet been written out. It is not likely that any legislation will be suggested further than that the election for members of Congress and of the Legislature of Louisiana take place on the same day as the Presidential election, which it is thought may in some degree guard against frauds.

GENERAL BABCOCK.

Statements having been made to the effect that General Babcock holds four positions, drawing a salary for each, it is proper to say that this is a mistake. The records of the Treasury Department show that, since the inauguration of President Grant, General Babcock has drawn but one salary, and that is attached to his position as Major of Engineers.

The friends of Cuba in Washington deny the truth of the Havana despatch that General Agramonta has surrendered the Spaniards, and say he commands the Department of Canaguay. The person reported as having surrendered is Captain Agramanta, who was on Jordan's staff.

COMING COURT MARTIAL.

Charles A. Washburn, formerly Minister to Paraguay, has arrived here. His presence is in connection with a court-martial which he says will convene at an early day to try Admirals Gordon and Davis for their conduct while respectively in command of the South Atlantic squadron when Washburn was Minister to Paraguay.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

NEW BILLS.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. RICE—Providing that persons held as prisoners of war, or in the hospital at the time, or subsequent to the issuing of their commissions shall have the same pay and emoluments as if mustered at that date.

By Mr. SPENCER—Removing political disabilities from all persons engaged in the rebellion on condition that they shall not be enabled to maintain any claim or right against the United States before removal of such disabilities, unless the same accrued prior to April 11, 1861, or subsequent to April 19, 1865.

PROPOSED INQUIRY.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate of the number of recommendations for appointment to, or removal from, office, so far as can be ascertained, made to the present Administration by persons now Senators from the States of New York, Missouri, Illinois, and Nebraska, respectively, giving such particulars as may be given in regard to such recommendations to persons whose appointment or removal was proposed, together with a statement of the number of cases in which action was taken in accordance with such recommendations respectively; of the number of such persons so appointed who have been removed; and also whether any Senators have solicited appointments or removals in any sense other than by transmitting papers stating the character and qualifications of applicants, or of those who vouched for applicants, and, if so, what Senators?"

Mr. TIPTON moved that all the States be included.

Mr. FERRY said that Mr. Conkling's resolution was unfair.

The resolution went over.

Mr. SAWYER moved to include South Carolina.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

Mr. TIPTON moved to amend so as to include all the States.

Mr. CONKLING said he was willing to vote for a similar resolution applying to all the States, but he preferred to have this one pass unchanged, as he desired the information asked for as soon as possible.

Mr. TIPTON said Mr. Conkling was in favor of partial investigations.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that Mr. Schurz and Mr. Trumbull had just taken their seats. The investigation must not be pressed behind the backs of the Senators concerned.

Mr. CONKLING said he had not noticed the absence of the Senators mentioned. He would be candid, and say that it was his own recommendations he wished to get at.

Mr. SCHURZ asked to have the resolution read, as he was absent when it was offered.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. TRUMBULL. When this matter of recommendations to office was brought to the attention of the Senate on Friday, by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), I did not think proper to reply to his observations, and when he stated that he had seen a tabulated statement, showing the number of recommendations made by me, I thought it was a business very much beneath the Senate, and beneath any Senator, to be prowling about the Departments trying to find out how many recommendations were made by me, or by any Senator, as if that had anything to do with the question then before the Senate. I shall make no opposition to this resolution. Let us have the investigation, and let it go further. I want to know who go around to the Departments seeking information of this kind. I want to know at whose instance it was that the Department officials have been engaged in making out tabular statements in reference to one of the members of this body. I want to know who called for that information, and whether it was required in reference to all Senators, or only in reference to one. Let us see who those persons are that thus go prowling around the Departments. Let us know from the Heads of Departments for what purpose this information was sought; whether for a public purpose, or for personal, mean, and contemptible purposes. I am willing to have this question pass; but I trust that Civil Service Reform is not to be defeated, or corruption covered up by personal attacks on those who attempt to expose them. It is a matter of very little concern to the people, whether a Senator has recommended one or a thousand men for office; but it is of great importance to them to know whether improper, dishonest, or corrupt men are to be put into office, and whether they are placed there for personal, mercenary, and improper ends. I am willing that this resolution shall pass with the amendment I have suggested. If there is anything to be made out of it, let the Senators from Indiana and New York have the benefit of it. So far as I am concerned, I say to those Senators: "Lay on, Macduff; and damned be he who first cries, Hold, enough!"

Mr. CONKLING said he would accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. MORTON. The statement I spoke of on Friday was not made out at my request. I do not know at whose request it was made out, but I had seen it. I should not have referred to it, however, but for the insinuations the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) had made in regard to myself and others hanging on to the skirts of power for mercenary purposes. I have the right to denounce hypocrisy wherever I find it. If any man comes here and casts insinuations upon me that I am seeking for patronage while he himself has gone as far as anyone in recommending to office, has recommended in writing and verbally, has even gone to the Executive and demanded personally the appointment of relations and friends, has been persistent, has been importunate, if any such man comes on this floor and casts imputations on me, I have the right without being criticised for it, to call attention to what he has done himself. In regard to prowling around the Departments I have been in only one Department during this session of Congress. I do not go to the departments once where I suppose the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) goes twenty times, and, so far as sneaks are concerned, who is a sneak! Is it not the man who comes here and casts imputations on Senators, impugns their motives, talks about their hanging on to the skirts of power, and attempts to make party capital by charges of that kind, when he has been one of the most importunate seekers for office, and has urged the appointment of his friends, personally and in writing, time and again. Now, I said that I had seen a statement showing that that Senator had made 103 recommendations in writing to this Administration. I believe that statement to be true, and that it will be verified under the resolution offered by the Senator from New York.

THE ARMS SALE RESOLUTION.

This resolution went over at the expiration of the morning hour, and the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution to inquire into the alleged sale of arms to French agents.

Mr. NYE addressed the Senate. He said that, in this debate, the purpose of destroying the Republican party had been openly avowed. This attack on the Administration had been arranged by two distinguished Senators, and they flattered themselves that, between them, they would be able to "fetch Grant." These attempts to destroy the party would fail.

Mr. Nye then made a few remarks on amnesty, and concluded by reading from a California paper a parody on "Excelsior," with the refrain, at the end of each verse, "Anything to beat Grant."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN followed. He said he was sorry to see it in a published speech of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), after this charge, after he had been silenced in reference to it, that he again repeated it.

Mr. SCHURZ. Does the Senator say that the charge has been disproven?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I certainly say it has been disproved.

Mr. SCHURZ. What charge does the Senator refer to?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I have stated it, sir, and do not propose to repeat.

Mr. SCHURZ. Well, then, sir, I will say that in my opinion no charge of fraud that has been made has been disproven. Does the Senator refer to what was called a discrepancy between the War Department and the Treasury Department account?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I do.

Mr. SCHURZ. Then I misunderstood the Senator. I never made that charge, and, therefore, I did not retract it; and now I tell him that when I afterwards spoke of the mysterious disappearance of large sums of money, I meant nothing but this: That there was a much larger sum paid by France than was received by this Government, the commission of Remington being known and inconsiderable in the aggregate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Then the Senator puts his charge on a weaker ground than I supposed. I did not suppose that he would have taken that horn of the dilemma. I would have clung to the other.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then reviewed the facts as previously stated by Messrs. Harlan, Wilson, and Conkling, and insisted that the Government had carefully avoided selling arms to known agents of either belligerent, and had acted throughout in strict accordance with its neutral obligations. The Senator from Missouri must not be surprised at the sensitiveness of Americans for the interest of their country. In listening to that Senator's address, delivered in Chicago to his fellow-citizens of German birth, he (Frelinghuysen) had plainly seen the chord of sympathy that vibrated between the speaker and his audience whenever fatherland was mentioned, and the Senator must remember that Americans had the same feeling for their own country. This was a question between Germany and America, or it was nothing. The Senator would not dispute that. If he should succeed in making out his case against this country, it would excite the animosity of German Americans, and if it would do that must it not necessarily have the same effect on Germans at home and on the German Government.

After further remarks, Mr. Frelinghuysen concluded with an eulogy on General Grant and the Republican party.

Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. NIBLACK, for a Government building at Evansville, Ind.

By Mr. PARKER, for a bridge over the Missouri River at Booneville.

By Mr. MITCHELL, for a Government building at Racine, Wis.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The supplementary Civil Rights bill came up, but went over till next Monday.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A bill was introduced by Mr. PERRY (Ohio) to preserve the independence of the several departments of the Government and to fix the actual responsibility of appointments to office in the Civil Service, and for removals from office.

DISABILITY BILLS.

A large number of bills for the removal of political disabilities from persons in various Southern States were presented, and, at the suggestion of the Speaker, all were concluded in one bill.

Mr. CONGER inquired, as the names had not been read in full, whether that of Jefferson Davis was included.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that all citizens of the United States be included.

Mr. GARFIELD moved that the bill, without further reading of names be passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD called for the yeas and nays. Not ordered.

Mr. Garfield's motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to report a bill for the clearing away of the horse-car stables, car-track and other nuisances surrounding the Capitol. Adopted.

ANOTHER DISABILITY BILL.

On motion of Mr. YOUNG, the Senate bill removing political disabilities from 3,624 persons named in it, was passed, under a suspension of the rules, without being read, and without the yeas and nays, which Mr. MAYNARD and Mr. KILLINGER demanded.

PRESERVED FRUITS, &C.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the requirement of stamps on packages of jellies, mustards, sauces, canned and preserved fruits, vegetables and meats, &c. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

THE GERMAN AT WEST POINT.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a resolution, which passed, providing for teaching the German language at West Point.

THE FRENCH ARMS SALE.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to inquire into the sale of ordnance stores in the late French-German war with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

PIG IRON.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duty on pig iron to five dollars a ton, or less, and insisted on a vote and a count by division.

The SPEAKER announced that the vote was 35 to 82; two-thirds in the negative.

Mr. COX demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions was rejected—yeas, 74; nays, 99.

CANAL BILL.

Mr. KETCHUM moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill which he reported from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal to the 3d of March, 1873. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. LEACH moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the House that the tax on manufactured tobacco should be a uniform tax of 16 cents a pound.

Mr. DAWES remarked that that would take $16,000,000 out of the Treasury.

The rules were not suspended, by 85 to 68, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. GARFIELD made a statement explanatory of the bill which appropriated about six and a quarter millions. He accounted for the bill chiefly by the fact that for the first time the law requiring the unexpended balances at the end of each year to be covered into the Treasury went into effect on the first of July, 1871.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) took the opportunity by opposing the Deficiency bill to speak of a coalition.

The bill was proceeded with until the clause was reached repealing the law which requires the publication of the laws in newspapers, that being ruled out of order on the ground of its being general legislation.

The Committee rose, and Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules so as to make it in order.

The House, without taking a vote on Mr. Garfield's motion, adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Belgian Opposition to Count de Chambord's Residence at Antwerp.

A Serious Crisis in Spanish Affairs Believed to be Imminent.

Account of the Recent Horrible Massacre in the Argentine Confederation.

How Napoleon and Eugenie Pass Their Time at Chiselhurst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—London advices say the Emperor and Empress lead a very retired life at Chiselhurst. Now and then they have a small dinner party, and there is a constant going and coming of friends and emissaries of all nationalities. Sometimes they go up to London to do a little shopping. Recently Eugenie paid Prince Napoleon a long visit, and it is understood that the coldness which existed between the cousins, or at least between the Empress and Prince, has been removed.

In the British House of Commons, on the 12th inst., Mr. Gladstone said it was his painful duty to acquaint the House that a telegram had reached him that afternoon of which he would read that part of which would be communicated in public. The telegram was dated the 8th inst., and was from Mr. Ellis, a member of the Executive Council of India. It was dated from an island at the mouth of the Hooglate, and stated that he had to announce with the deepest regret, that the Viceroy was assassinated by a convict at Port Blair, on the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening. The Viceroy had inspected several stations of the settlement and had reached the pier on his way to the boat to return to the man-of-war. In the darkness a convict suddenly broke through the guards surrounding the Viceroy and stabbed him twice in the back. The Viceroy died shortly after. The assassin was at once arrested. His name was Shier Ali, and he had been convicted by the Commissioners of Peshawer of murder and had been sentenced to transportation for life.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—After thanksgiving ceremonies in his behalf, the Prince of Wales will make a tour to the Italian lakes, staying abroad two months.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons, this evening Gladstone, replying to an inquiry made by Cochrane, admitted that Her Majesty's Government had exchanged communications with foreign Governments in regard to the International Society.

An army of workmen are engaged to-night in completing preparations for the thanksgiving celebration to-morrow. Much has yet to be done for the decoration of the streets through which the procession is to pass. Dense crowds of people are collected at the street corners witnessing the preparations. At some of the principal points of attraction the pressure is so great that several persons have been injured, and it is reported that two were crushed to death. It is estimated that to-morrow a million of human beings will be temporarily added to the population of the metropolis.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A horrid massacre has occurred at Tandil, a village in the Argentine Confederation, through the fanaticism of a man named Solares, claiming to be a prophet of Divine origin. With fifty armed and mounted followers he entered Tandil, declaring death to Masons, the constituted authorities, and liberation to the convicts. The prison in Tandil was broken open and its one inmate set free in the public square. The band met an Italian whom they instantly killed. In the outskirts they encountered eleven carts. They killed eight drivers, and wounded three. Next entering the store of Vinney Lines, they slaughtered him and a laborer. They then went to the store of William Thompson, where they murdered a servant and an Englishman recently married, shouting constantly, "Death to the Masons! Death to all foreigners! Kill and sack!" At 8:30 a. m. they reached the store of Jean Shappard, a man greatly respected by his neighbors. There they butchered eighteen persons, namely: the owner, wife, four children, two servants, and the remainder laborers, committing indignities to the bodies too horrible to mention. Meantime the inhabitants of Tandil mustered for pursuit, and at 4 p. m. overtook the assassins at Chapar, where they were eating supper and changing horses. The murderers took to flight, but were pursued with such fury that sixteen of them were killed and twenty-four captured. Among the prisoners was the so-styled man of God, Solares, who was shot to death that night through holes made in the prison walls.

Before making this bloody slaughter, Solares had created great excitement among the superstitious natives, an average of 200 a day coming to consult him and offering him rich gifts.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—Some riotous demonstrations were made late last night, but all the large assemblages were dispersed by *gens d'armes*.

Count De Chambord refuses to publish the manifesto of the Monarchists in the French National Assembly, which was brought here by Count Monte. Deputations from a number of French towns arrived this morning, and were received by Count De Chambord. The streets are again thronged, and some excitement prevails. A number of affrays have occurred between the Clericals and Liberals. The *gens d'armes* were compelled to charge upon and disperse the assemblages. Several persons were wounded.

LATER.—The excitement is increasing. The citizens have armed themselves with cudgels, and are making the most threatening demonstrations against strangers. Preparations are being made by the authorities to suppress rioting.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26—Evening.—A deputation from the city of Metz arrived here to-day, and were received by the Count de Chambord. Deputations from other places continue to arrive.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26—Evening.—Noisy and hostile crowds are promenading the streets, but there has been no serious rioting. Collisions between citizens and strangers are immediately stopped by the police, and all large crowds are dispersed.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—There is understood to be opposed to the continued residence of Count de Chambord at Antwerp.

Subscriptions to the national voluntary fund to pay the German war indemnity continue. The fund now amounts to twenty-three millions.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—It is now reported that M. H. Fournier, present Minister of France at Stockholm, will be transferred to Rome.

The *Temps* says the French Bishops secretly encourage the Legitimists in their efforts to bring about a restoration of the monarchy in France.

The impression prevails in well-informed quarters that the present King of Spain cannot cope with the difficulties by which he is beset, and that a serious crisis in Spanish affairs is imminent.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The counsel for the United States before the Geneva Arbitration are preparing their reply to the case submitted by Great Britain. They think that England will finally consent to the arbitration, but that the Gladstone Ministry will be out of power before she reaches that determination again.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Mail advices state that at the panic which took place at the Berlin Stock Exchange, on the day when news was received from London of the construction placed by Great Britain on the Treaty of Washington, American stocks could not be sold at all.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The statement telegraphed from Washington as to an offer to settle the Alabama claims is said to be untrue.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The police entered and searched an establishment of Jesuits in Posen, and seized a quantity of papers.

Poultry Show in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—The annual exhibition of the St. Louis Poultry Association opened to-night in Mercantile Library Hall under favorable auspices. Some four hundred coops, containing over two thousand fowls, are in the hall and make a splendid and unique exhibition. New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, are represented. Many of the finest fowls of the rarest breed in the country being in the collection. There are also a large number of cage birds, songsters, cockatoos, rabbits and other pet animals. Besides the premiums of diplomas and medals of the Association, about $1,200, contributed by citizens, will be awarded as special prizes. The exhibition will continue three days.

The Kansas Bribery Investigation.

TOPEKA, Feb. 26.—The *Commonwealth*, to-morrow, will publish a letter from Senator Pomeroy to Mr. Schofield, member of the Legislature, saying he had received no notice of his being investigated, and suggests that a report without testimony would have but little weight anywhere, and if it was claimed by the report that he was guilty of wrong, he should not notice it.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—The men arrested recently at Van Wert, O., have been fully identified as Scott and Charest, the Windsor Locks (Conn.) murderers.

The house of Henry Spinney, Yarmouth County, N. S., was burned on the 17th instant, and his five children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Spinney were absent on a visit.

—The large sugar refinery of Bartol & Barker, at Marcus Hook, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $300,000; insurance, $105,000. Fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace.

—A Salt Lake despatch says: "Snow fell yesterday again and blockaded the Union Pacific Railroad. Western bound trains were 17 hours late. The storm is likely to close communication for some time as the cuts are walled with drift of the last snow, and must be removed by hand."

—A despatch from Waukesha, Wis., says a man, supposed to come from Milwaukee, shot himself at the National Hotel, on Sunday night. A letter found on his person, signed "Oskar Hamlet," gives as the reason for taking his life a disappointment in love.

—Parties who accompanied the Grand Duke Alexis to New Orleans deny emphatically the story published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* with regard to the conduct of Alexis toward the ladies of the party, and his carousing on Sunday.

—A Memphis despatch of the 26th says: "Captain Rogers, from Detroit, arrived here to-day with a requisition for John Hark, who is wanted there, as well as at Chicago and New Orleans, to answer charges of extensive forgeries.

—Hon. Scott Riggs, of Scott County, Ill., died Saturday morning last, at the great age of 94 years. He emigrated from Kentucky to the then Territory of Illinois in the year 1818, and was a member of the State Legislature nearly 50 years ago.

—A private telegram from Baltimore, on Sunday, stated that Father Caskey, Vicar General of that diocese, was dying, in consequence of which telegrams were sent to the Pope praying for an appointment of an administrator for the See of Baltimore, pending the translation of an Archbishop.

—The Convention of the German-American Association of Connecticut, held at Hartford, yesterday, discussed political matters, and decided not to nominate any ticket unsupported by members of the Association at the approaching elections. A resolution was passed complimenting Senator Carl Schurz for his efforts for political reform.

—Mr. Cline, night operator at Hollis Station, near Peoria, was set upon by a number of drunken coal-diggers, on Saturday night, and terribly beaten. They had started a hand-car down the track and were ordered away by Cline. Hence the assault. The Sheriff and his assistants arrested four of the roughs.

—A man named Charles Westfall went on a drunken spree with two Indians, last week, near LeRoy, Osceola County, Mich., and was next found dead and horribly cut by the roadside. The Indians have been arrested, and deny knowing of his murder, but admit that they may have killed him while crazy with liquor. They are now in jail at Big Rapids.

—At McIntosh's Camp, on the St. Joe & Denver railroad, near Fairbury, Kansas, two or three days ago, a desperado called Kentucky Jack shot and killed two men, one of them McIntosh's clerk, the other his cook. The inmates of the camp tied the murderer to a stake, and were about burning him alive, when he was rescued by the authorities.

—On Sunday night last a farmer named Daniel Kramer, residing about nine miles west of Auburn, Schuylkill County, Pa., was brutally murdered and his wife left for dead. Mr. Kramer's son, on entering his father's house yesterday morning, found his mother on the bed with her skull fearfully fractured, and still living, but unable to speak. The father was found about one hundred yards from the house with his brains beaten out and frozen to the ground. No trace of the murderers has yet been discovered. The murderers robbed the house. Mrs. Kramer cannot recover.

—The case of the State of Arkansas *vs.* steamtug Nettie Jones, was decided by Judge Caldwell, in the United States District Court, at Little Rock, yesterday, in favor of the claimants, Brown & Jones, the owners of the tug. The State libelled the Nettie Jones, claiming about $12,000 for arms taken from the steamer Hesper, on the Mississippi River, and thrown into the river by a band of disguised men, nearly four years ago. The arms were being imported to arm the State militia. The decision was based on the want of complicity between the officers and owners of the Nettie Jones and the persons seizing the arms.

Bloody Tragedy in Georgia.

The Atlanta *Constitution* details as follows the tragic consequences of a dispute at Monticello, Ga., about the hire of a negro: "The parties were Clinton Digby and brother on the one side, and Seaborn Kelly and two brothers on the other—all farmers. They met in Monticello on the 7th instant, at the election of ordinary. The dispute revived between Clinton Digby's brother and the three Kelleys. Young Digby drew his pistol but before he could use it, one of the Kelleys seized his arm and held it up while the other two Kelleys pounded away in sledge hammer fashion on Digby. At this juncture Clinton Digby came up to the assistance of his overpowered brother. As he approached, one of the Kelleys shot him in the leg. Nothing daunted, he fired, killed the Kelly who held his brother; then wheeling quickly, he shot down another of the Kelleys, who died in about an hour. Then mounting a horse he rode furiously over fences and through the woods, and made his escape."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—Cashman Lodge, U. D. A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, cor. Madison and Robey-sts. Work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

H. J. WHITCOMB, Sec.

I. O. of O. F.

Unity Degree Lodge, No. 44, Daughters of Rebekah, will meet in the parlors of Fort Dearborn Lodge this Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of Mrs. GEO. J. DEWEY. By order.

GENERAL NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, has declared a dividend of forty (40) per cent, payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay said dividend on and after Monday, Feb. 26, 1872, upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company at the office of the Receiver, 170 Broadway, in the City of New York. Information as to the method of collecting dividends and blank receipts can be obtained from Mr. G. T. HANFORD, No. 473 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Co. of New York.

Dated New York Feb. 20, 1872.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FRANK BROTHERS,

LATE FRANK & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

NOTIONS, &c.,

Have removed to the spacious warerooms Nos. 184 and 186 East Monroe-st., near Wells, where they will exhibit to the trade a large and well-selected stock.

REMOVAL.

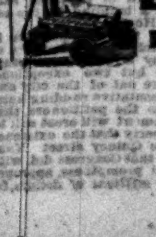
E. FOWLER & CO. have removed their office from 11 South Canal-st. to 278 South Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge. Also E. FOWLER'S Real Estate Office to same place.

NOTICE.

We have removed our office to Room 38, Central Union Block, cor. Market and Madison-sts., entrance on Market-st.

MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MILLINERY.

1872. Spring. 1872.

KEITH BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers of

MILLINERY,

Corner Michigan-av. and Washington-st.

We are now prepared to exhibit a full assortment of

SPRING STYLES,

Comprising full lines of

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, AND PARIS PATTERNS.

TO RENT.

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

Is offered for lease, on favorable terms, to responsible parties.

This elegant Hotel, with its complete appointments and attractive surroundings, can be made the most popular resort of any hotel in the Western States. The hotel has been open and filled with first-class boarders during the winter, and is now enjoying an increasing patronage. If no arrangement for lease is made it will be run by the Company. It now offers the best and most charming hotel facilities of the class in the United States. Parties desiring board for Spring and Summer cannot apply too soon.

Apply, in person, at the office of

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO.,

706 Wabash-av., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

STERLING INSURANCE.

Large Capital and Unimpaired Resources.

MILLER & DREW'S

Insurance Agency,

OFFICES: 472 WABASH-AV., and 70 MARKET-ST.

Acceptable risks in ALL Divisions of the City INSURED at equitable rates, upon direct application to either of our offices as above.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE.
WESTERN, OF BUFFALO.
BUFFALO CITY.
CLEVELAND.
STATE, OF CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price, by

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

386 WABASH-AV.

NEW AMSTERDAM

Fire Insurance Company.

Parties interested in the estate of this Company are notified that all claims against the same should be presented to the undersigned at his office, 172 Broadway, New York, on or before March 4, 1872.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver,

New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.

To the Policy-Holders

Of the Teutonia Fire Ins. Co., of Cleveland: We are buying all adjusted claims against above Company. Parties holding such claims can receive information at our office, 47 West Lake-st., basement.

GAENSSLEN BROS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE METROPOLIS HOTEL,

MICHIGAN-AV.,

Corner of Fourteenth-st., Chicago, is the only first-class Hotel in the city at $3.50 per day.

WILLIAM COX, Prop.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company, will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, No. 386 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN H. WRENN, Sec'y.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.

A German gentleman offers himself as salesman, correspondent or accountant. The same has a thorough knowledge of trade and manufacture in Europe; has two years' business experience in the United States, is well up in bookkeeping, and speaks and writes English, German and French fluently. The most unquestionable references. Address M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A gentleman from France who speaks German fluently, wishes a situation in some importing house. He has $7,000 to $8,000 cash, which he would invest in the same house. Best of references. Address D 21, Tribune office.

WANTED.

A GOOD STORE, on East or West Madison-st., east of Green, with possession on or before May 1. Address, with particulars, H., Tribune office.

WANTED.

A capable Bookkeeper. Address C 83, Tribune office.

WANTED,

By a practical miller, a situation. Good references. Address Lock Box 8, Lemont, Ill.

WANTED.

Republic Insurance Certificates of Indebtedness.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, 128 Wabash-av.

BRICK.

PARK RIDGE

Brick and Tile Co.,

Manufacturers of and dealers in Red Pressed and Common Brick, Drain Tiles and Flower Pots. City office, 161 LaSalle-st. Milwaukee Pressed and Common Brick for sale.

CANCELLING STAMPS.

Cancelling Stamps

AT

Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

Nos. 11, 13 and 15 N. Desplaines-st. and 541 Wabash-av.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

We have on hand: 1,000,000 feet Long Joist; 500,000 feet Dry Flooring; 500,000 feet Common Boards. Bills of any description cut to order at lowest market price.

E. FOWLER & CO., 278 South Water-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

E. BAGGOT,

(Successor to Baggot & Alsey),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures

And Plumbers' Material.

Removed to 132 Fifth-av., one door north of Madison.

FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

BEARING

8 PER CENT INTEREST,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Free of Tax,

AND IN

Denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100,

Can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's munificent lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division 8 per cent, recently placed by us at 97 1-2, being now quoted at from 101 1-2 to 102 1-2 and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO, Bankers,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Money to Loan

On first-class Chicago City Real Estate.

MEAD & COE,

79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

79 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several large sums to loan on business property for a term of years at 9 per cent interest, and loans of $5,000 at 10 per cent interest.

C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,

THE BEST STYLE,

WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

BY

W. J. ONAHAN,

58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK.

The property formerly covered by St. James' Hotel, northwest corner State and Washington-sts., 92 ft. on State by 95 on Washington.

FOR SALE—A great bargain. 40 ft. on Canal-st., near Polk; only $6,500, if taken this week. MEAD & COE., 79 W. Madison-st.

FRENCH COOKS.

French Cooks,

(10 AND 12 INCHES),

AT

KETCHUM & MARTIN'S CHINA STORE,

No. 201 East Madison-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

M. M. SMITH & BRO.,

225 EAST JACKSON-ST.,

Distillers and Jobbers of Kentucky Whiskeys, Wines and Liquors. We invite the attention of the city and country trade to our superior facilities, large stock, and low prices.

BUSINESS CARDS.

To our Customers, Friends, and Acquaintance.

(Meat Market, established 1861.)

Washington Meat Market,

53 HUBBARD-COURT.

Before the fire, 58 to 62 Washington-st. Meat A No. 1, as formerly. All kinds of Meat. Our customers are our reference. Our name and reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of our meat. After a while I shall transfer my business to my sons, RUDOLPH and ALBERT, and I can guarantee their business integrity.

RUDOLPH WEHRLE.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Flint and Sand Paper, Ground Flint and Emery, Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Saddlers' Hair, Cow and Calf Whips, etc.

47 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Chicago.

DR. R. L. REA.

RESIDENCE—1114 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m.

OFFICE—134 South Halsted, corner Adams. Hours 2 to 3 p. m.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

OUR ORIENTAL VISITORS.

Arrival of the Japanese Embassy in Chicago.

The Distinguished Gentlemen and Ladies Cordially Welcomed.

Address by Mayor Medill and Reply by Iwakura.

The Embassy to be Shown Round the City To-day.

The Japanese Embassy left Burlington, Iowa, night before last about 12 o'clock, and arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon at half-past 2. Their progress through the State was without special incident. We can easily imagine that by this time they begin to be slightly wearied with foreign travel and that the monotonous prairie scenery through which their last day's journey lay, had for them few attractions. Considerable curiosity to catch a glimpse of them was visible all along the road. At every town and village, crowds of people assembled at the stations, gathered not only from the immediate vicinity, but from a radius of many miles in the country. Upon a people like the Japanese, instinctively polite and well bred, these phases of American civilization must have been an unpleasant impression. The average depot lounger of American towns is not a particularly agreeable animal, even when quiescent; and when laboring under any special excitement, he is exceedingly disagreeable to contemplate. A sight of ragged, unkempt men and boys staring in upon them, with wild eyes, flattening their dirty noses against the car windows, and occasionally crying out "Come out here, and let us see yer," or "Show yourselves, you yaller duffers," could not fail to impress disagreeably the refined and dignified gentlemen of this Embassy. The matter was explained to them, and they doubtless appreciated the situation, knowing that there are ill-bred people in all nations.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to meet the Embassy upon the road consisted of Mr. McAvoy, President of the Common Council, and Aldermen McGenness, Shaffner, Buehler, Woodman, Thompson, and Cullerton. These gentlemen arose with the early bird yesterday morning, and went to Aurora by the 7 o'clock train. A special car had been provided for their accommodation. Arriving at Aurora they found that they had considerable time upon their hands before the guests should arrive. How to spend the lagging moments was the problem to be solved. A few reporters were with the party, but, having been from between the sheets untimely pulled, they were in no condition to afford entertainment to a lot of *blasé* Aldermen. Fortunately, the Aldermanic deputation was met by some good Samaritans of Aurora, who acted as guides, and showed the Chicago strangers the sights of that great city. They were taken to the pinnacle of the highest building in the place, and shown the wonders of the prairie country, and the glory thereof. The Council Chamber was visited, and the archives of the "City of the Morn" exposed to public view. Wearied, at length, with sight-seeing, the delegation of city fathers hied themselves to the highest-priced hostelry in the place, and took a good square meal. Scarcely had they removed the remains of the sumptuous repast from the interstices between the teeth, when it was announced that the train containing the Embassy was in that *terra incognita* known in Aurora as "beyond the bridge." The deputation had in the meantime received journalistic accessions from Chicago.

ALL AURORA GATHERED ITSELF TOGETHER,

and came as one man to the station to see the Orientals. The journalist who thoroughly understood his business would estimate the number at 10,000. Unprejudiced persons, unaccustomed to exaggeration, might fall considerably below this estimate. All the women with large feet were there, to such an extent that it was difficult to get about on the platform. All the young men who part their hair in the middle were on hand, trying to appear well balanced. All the bad boys, whose mothers didn't know they were on the exterior, were rushing about like mad. It would seem that there are no schools in Aurora, or, if there are, they are not patronized by those who are most sadly in need of education. Fathers and mothers came, leaning upon each other's parental arms. Country lovers were there holding by each other's cotton-gloved hands, and, in their mutual devotion, almost forgetting the absorbing topic of interest. Mingled with the crowd were a few staid and well-behaved people, who knew why they had come, and acted rationally. Probably such a motley crowd could not be collected anywhere outside of Aurora; certainly not anywhere outside of the United States. The multitude was distributed along the track on both sides, on spare cars that were standing near, in every available nook and corner, where vantage ground for sight could be obtained, and all made pretence to listen, and gazed incessantly into the direction of "beyond the bridge."

THE ORIENTALS AT DINNER.

Presently the train came thundering in. Long before it stopped both platforms of every car were crowded with young Aurora. Through the windows of the dining-room car our Japanese brothers from over the sea could be seen at dinner. An interior view of this palace of nectar and ambrosia was vouchsafed to our reporter. He saw the Oriental nobility at their migratory symposium. They had not long been used to the knife and fork of American civilization, but they used those gastronomic instruments as an average American company uses from day to day at our best hotels. Their manner was ordinarily quiet and decorous, and characterized by good-breeding. They ate with due appreciation of the viands before them, as well as of the proprieties of the occasion. A lack of good-breeding is nowhere so easily discovered as at table. Judged by this test, and taking into consideration their manners as regards the exactions of European etiquette, our Japanese visitors are truly entitled to be called gentlemen.

ILL-MANNERED PEOPLE.

Nothing could well have been ruder or more ill-mannered than the conduct of the crowd at the station. At every pane of glass there was an ill-favored visage. At some of the windows at least a dozen persons were peering in at the same time. They climbed over the tops of the cars, they stood upon the brakes to the imminent peril of their valuable lives, they perched upon one another's backs, they looked under one another's arms, they tried every muscular resource to get a momentary glimpse of the strange visitors. The car which contained the young ladies of the Embassy was the centre of observation. Around it flocked young men and maidens, and old men with hoary locks, and ancient matrons in their last quarter of a century. The crowding, starring, loud-talking and vulgar comments continued until the train was all under way, and the depot became a mere speck in the distance. It seemed for awhile that this pretty hillside country of Aurora was to have its population increased by a hundred or two mangled corpses, but the entire population of the city was entirely dropped within a mile of the station without dismembering or harming any one.

"OUR COMMITTEE" INTRODUCED THEMSELVES.

As soon as the Chicago Committee could shoulder their way through the crowd, they entered the car containing the ladies. Here they were met by Minister DeLong, Mr. Brooks, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, and Mr. Rice, interpreter to the American Legation. Kindly greetings were interchanged, and all were made acquainted. After the train had passed Aurora a few miles, Iwakura, Prime Minister and Ambassador Extraordinary; Kido, of the Privy Council; Okubo, Minister of Finance; Ito, Acting Minister of Public Works, and Yamaguti, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, were ushered into the car, and mutual introductions followed. The members of the Committee of the Council were first presented, afterward, other gentlemen accompanying the party. Mr. Rice acted as interpreter, pronouncing the name of each gentleman presented. The distinguished Orientals shook hands warmly with each as the names were successively announced. The five Ambassadors were all in European costume. Their bearing was dignified and courteous. Iwakura only adhered to his native customs so far as to wear his black hair tied with a silk cord at the top of his head. He is a rather fine-looking man, with decidedly Caucasian features. He speaks English with tolerable fluency, having spent some months at a school in London, England. He conversed without reserve with the gentlemen of the city delegation. After a few moments spent in exchanging "glittering colloquial generalities, the Ambassadors politely bowed themselves out, and returned to their own car. The Committee remained with Mr. DeLong, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Rice,—all of whom replied politely and patiently to the multitude of questions that were asked them,—the representatives of the press, and a few of the Ambassadorial retinue. The young mademoiselles occupied one corner of the car, saying little to any one, but watching the flat, unlovely landscape through the car windows as the train sped toward Chicago.

PERSONNEL OF THE JAPANESE.

Although the Japanese and their retinue come principally from Yeddo, or its immediate vicinity, there is a singular variety in their physiognomy. Physically considered, they are small, rarely exceeding five feet eight inches in height, but symmetrically formed. In their faces is to be seen a singular variety of characteristics. Some have nearly the Caucasian type of features, the high, square forehead, the nose straight, or slightly aquiline, and the mouth and chin delicately curved and rounded. Others have the high cheek bones and the narrowing chin and forehead of the aboriginal American. Some have strictly Mongolian faces, some a Malay cast of countenance, while a few show lineaments of the African race, but indistinctly traceable. All have black eyes, black, straight hair, and the usual Oriental complexion. Nearly all have a bright, intelligent look, and all show a quickness of apprehension truly remarkable. The entire retinue are clothed in the European style of dress. The garments were evidently not made for the manly figures that they adorn, but show that awkward guessing at the mechanism of the human form that indicates the wholesale manufacturer. Watch chains are quite commonly worn, and are probably genuine gold ornaments. Linen is generally worn, but not by all, checked woollen shirts adorning the manly bosom of a few of the retinue. The neckties are principally black, and are generally of the kind used by impecunious Americans to secrete soiled linen. The favorite hat is the felt plug, although a few wore the cylindrical stovepipe, which was not unbecoming. [illegible] ... There was nowhere any sign of baldness, nor even thinness of the capillary covering. The students, of whom there are fourteen or fifteen, range from ten or eleven to eighteen or twenty years of age. These left last night for the Eastern colleges and schools where they are to be educated. A few of the Embassy speak a little English, which they learnt in Japan, or in English schools which they have before attended. One of the most distinguished of the adults is Yamala, Brigadier General of the Japanese army, who is said to have won more battles than any American General.

THE YOUNG LADIES.

The five young misses who form a part of the retinue are related to some of the noble families of Japan. None of them speak a word of English. Their names and ages are as follows: Miss Ouyeda, aged 16; Miss Yoshiwashi, aged 15; Miss Yawagawa, aged 12; Miss Wagai, aged 10, and Miss Fende, aged 8. They wear the native dress, with the exception of shoes, which are of American make. The costume seems to be a sort of tunic, cut straight, as the principal garment, and over this a sort of sacque, with flowing sleeves. The apparel of Miss Ouyeda yesterday, consisted of this skirt of striped silk, with the sacque of light blue silk with large flowers. A sort of crimson underhandkerchief concealed the upper part of the bust. The others were dressed in the same style, but the different parts of the apparel were of other colors. No bonnets were worn, and the little brown hands were entirely guiltless of gloves. The hair was brought from all sides to the top of the head, and there fastened with tortoise shell pins handsomely variegated. Their features are less intellectual than those of the males, the noses and chins being indistinct of outlines, and indicating a want of firmness. They seem to bear their isolation from the parental fireside, and the loss of fond mothers, with firmness. Even the smallest one, who is but 9, has no tears to shed for the family relatives which she left in Japan. Their mission is to be educated here, and to return to Japan to assist in rearing female wallflowers to adorn the court of the Mikado.

Not having any means of communication with those about them, and having little to say even to the masculine friends from Japan, they seemed isolated and lonely. One of the Committee, rather remarkable for personal beauty, made some advances to the youngest ones, and were kindly received, although the coversation was limited.

For outer garments the young ladies had been provided with heavy woollen shawls, which they wore when out-of-doors.

NEARING THE CITY.

As the train neared Chicago the Committee was invited into the dining-room car where Champagne was served, all drinking to the health of the distinguished guests. Mr. De Long made a brief speech of thankfulness for the cordiality of this reception, and expressing gratification that the work of restoration was progressing so rapidly. At the depot the party were met by carriages, and taken to the Tremont House. A reporter was smuggled into the coach containing the ladies, where he remained concealed like Achilles among the women of Lycomedes. It was suspected by the worldly-wise that this was not a chance occurrence, but a shrewd attempt to introduce the Swedenborgian faith to the Embassy.

AT THE TREMONT HOUSE

there were gathered in the parlor about fifteen Aldermen, General Waite, of the Board of County Commissioners, General Sheridan and his handsome staff, all in the whitest and newest kid gloves, and several other gentlemen of distinction.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mayor Medill welcomed the Embassy in the following speech:

PRINCE IWAKURA, CHIEF ENVOY OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY: A few weeks ago I had the honor of exchanging salutations with your Excellency in San Francisco, by telegraph. But while science, through the inventive genius of an American, has enabled us to transmit messages across a continent, and over mountains, in defiance of the elements, it has not yet been able to transport trains without detention when the Snow-King holds his revels among the Rocky Mountains; but we are pleased to know that you were in the good society of the "Saints," while you practised the virtue of patience. But all's well that ends well, and now that your Embassy have arrived in safety, after the long and wearisome delay, we extend both our sympathy and welcome, and trust that, in your future travels in our country, the elements may be more propitious.

We are heartily glad to meet your Embassy, believing that it will prepare the way to a more intimate acquaintance and larger intercourse between the people of Japan and America.

We have been informed of your high rank, statesmanship and influence in the Government of the Japanese Empire, and the purpose and dignity of the mission of which you are the Chief Envoy; and we have also heard with exceeding pleasure of the liberality of your views, and those of the Emperor of Japan, in regard to intercourse with foreign powers. The people of this country entertain sentiments of respect and the kindliest feelings for your countrymen, and wish to foster and encourage trade and commerce. Japan will always find a sympathizing friend in America. Your country is the nearest to ours of Asiatic nations. Steam navigation has reduced the distance and made them neighbors. Before long they will be connected by telegraphic cable, and thus brought into hourly communication.

We watch with deep interest the rapid progress your countrymen are making in modern ideas, arts and culture, and with admiration the spirit of toleration and liberty, under the encouragement of your Government, which is supplanting the old habits of non-intercourse and seclusion. The ancient barriers of prejudice against foreigners appear to be melting rapidly away, and with them the suspicions and antipathies which isolation always engender. The great civilizing agency of our times is Commerce, which not only exchanges commodities and supplies wants, but exchanges ideas and knowledge, teaching each nation what all the others know, stimulates curiosity, quickens thought, liberalizes opinions, dispels prejudice, and improves government. Under the wise and sagacious rulership of the present Emperor, Japan has taken the lead of all the Oriental nations, and is leaving them far behind in the march of improvement. She is showing herself to be not too proud to learn from other nations, and to prefer the genial sunlight of modern civilization to the cold and darkness of isolation.

We are rejoiced to hear that she has naturalized the two great motors of modern progress, steam and electricity, and is now actively engaged in building steamships and lines of telegraph and railways, and is introducing steam-power for general manufacturing purposes, and labor-saving agricultural implements, and modern smelting ores and making iron and steel. The power of a nation is measured by the extent of its use of this metal. We feel flattered at the partiality Japan has shown for Americans and their inventions. Your Government has recently selected our Commissioner of Agriculture, General Capron, a citizen of Illinois to instruct its farmers in the use of American implements of husbandry and methods of cultivation.

We learn, also, that your Government has adopted our decimal monetary notation, and our "greenback" system of currency; and the last news we have is, that your Government is seriously contemplating the adoption of the beautiful and swift Roman alphabet, with an orthography as nearly phonetic as possible. I doubt not, in this last respect, it will be more successful than we are the Anglo-Saxons.

The increasing number of Japanese students in American and European Colleges is another sure sign of real progress, for these young men will carry back with them the literature and sciences of our Universities, and become teachers of the same in their own country. We feel it a compliment that, among the students in our schools, are your young ladies, and our pleasure is heightened by the information that you have brought the first delegation of young ladies to finish their education in our Female Seminaries. We assure you they will be tenderly treated, and their stay in our country made agreeable.

All these proofs of progress and improvement are hailed by Americans with unfeigned pleasure. Every step forward will receive the sympathy and encouragement of our people. Americans feel no jealousy of other nations. They are best pleased when other peoples are making rapid advancement in art, science, and government. Their highest ambition is to contend for the prize of excellence in the international race of civilization and good works.

The citizens of Chicago regret that it is not in their power to show your Embassy the degree of attention they could wish, in consequence of a recent calamity, which laid the better part of the city in ruins; but we propose, to-morrow, to exhibit what is left, and what is being done to replace what was so suddenly destroyed, and hope your stay in Chicago will be pleasant, and that you will carry away agreeable impressions of our people.

IWAKURA'S REPLY.

Iwakura said, in reply:

For myself, and in behalf of those who are with me, I desire to thank you, Mr. Mayor, and those whom you represent, for the kind manner in which we have been received. Our visit to America is for the purpose of gaining knowledge in regard to your institutions, which we may put in practice when we return to Japan. The Mikado is a friend of progress, and a friend of those who speak the English language. I had heard of your city before I left my native land. I sympathised with you in your great disaster. But the manner in which you are restoring what you have lost is most gratifying, and is only another evidence of the wonderful recuperative powers of the American people after suffering under injuries. Allow me to congratulate you on the great future that is before you, and in closing, again to thank you for this kind and hearty welcome.

INTRODUCTIONS.

During the delivery of the speeches the only Japanese present were the Ambassadors, the interpreters, and a very few others of the retinue. At the close, General Sheridan and staff, and other gentlemen, were presented formally to the Embassy. The Ambassadors then retired to the handsome suites of apartments prepared for them by Mr. Drake. Sixty-five are the guests of the Tremont House; the remainder are stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The Committees met immediately afterwards to perfect their arrangements for to-day, one of the Japanese interpreters acting as their representative. Invitations were received and accepted to visit the Board of Trade at 1 o'clock to-day, to visit the Skinner School in the course of the drive, and to witness the burning of a house and the extinction of the flames by a Babcock, at some place on the North Side, near the Water Works.

The Embassy will be driven about the city today in the most devious manner, as witness the following route. The cortege will leave the hotels at 10 o'clock this morning, going north on Michigan avenue to Van Buren street, west to Wabash avenue, north to Lake street, west to Clark, north to Michigan street, east to Dearborn street, north to Chicago avenue, east to Water street, west to Dearborn street, north to Lincoln Park, west to Wells, south to Michigan street, east to LaSalle street tunnel, south to Madison street, west to Jefferson, north to Washington, west to Union Park, south on Ashland avenue to Adams street, east to Halsted street, south to Twelfth street, east to Wabash avenue, south to Thirty-first street, east to Michigan avenue, north to Twenty-sixth street, east to South Park avenue, north to Twenty-fourth street, west to Calumet avenue, north to Twentieth street, west to Michigan avenue, and back to the place of starting.

LAST EVENING.

During the remainder of the afternoon and last evening the Embassy remained quiet, receiving few calls. Some of the younger of the members of the suite went out to walk with the young ladies, the sons of Iwakura being of the party. A portion of the burnt district was visited, and other interesting localities on the South Side. Fourteen of the students left last evening for their Eastern destinations. It is expected that the rest of the party will leave for Washington this evening.

FOUND DROWNED.

The Remains of Charles A. Badger, a Former Tremont House Clerk, Recovered from the Chicago River.

Charles A. Badger, an old and well-known citizen, mysteriously disappeared some six weeks ago, and nothing was heard of him until yesterday morning, when his decomposed remains were found floating in the river at the foot of Rush street. The body was drawn ashore, and the Coroner was promptly notified. That officer ordered the remains to be conveyed to the Morgue, on Milwaukee avenue, in order that the case might be investigated. An inquest will be held this morning.

Mr. Badger was for many years a clerk in the Tremont House, and, previous to his disappearance, had been in the employ of the military headquarters. On his body were found several papers which fully identified it. Only one five cent piece was found in the pockets of deceased's clothes. The theory is that he must have accidentally fallen into the river, although some people hint at suicide or foul play.

Mr. Badger was a man of genial manners, and was very popular. He was 35 years of age, and unmarried.

Insurance Chart.

The Herald Fire Insurance Chart, for 1872, is now ready. It contains all the information given in the sworn statements of all the Fire Insurance companies authorized to do business in Illinois to date, and will enable anyone, by reference to it, to ascertain their exact standing, as to assets, liabilities, business, amount at risk, book value of stock, and much other valuable information, to be obtained from no other source. For sale at the office of the *Herald*, No. 17 South Halsted street, Chicago. Price 25 cents.

Gough.

John B. Gough will deliver at the First Baptist Church, Thursday evening, his new lecture, "Will It Pay?" Go and hear the great Apostle of Temperance. The lecture is in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association. Everybody wants to hear Gough. It certainly won't pay to stay at home. Tickets should be procured early. See advertisement.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

The West Indiana Street Improvement Ordinance Vetoed.

Obscene Publictions—New Engine Houses and Police Stations.

Provision for a Jail and Criminal Court.

Committee Report on the Vacation of Quincy Street.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following: Ald. Otis, Cocy, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

A VETO MESSAGE.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, an ordinance for curbing, grading, and paving West Indiana street, from Noble to North Paulina. In the present unsettled condition of the law, as to special assessments under the Chicago charter, I am unwilling to give my sanction to an ordinance, under the operation of which an additional burden of $25,745 may be placed upon the now overburdened city treasury. I am satisfied that, in the light of recent decisions of the Supreme Court, it is impossible to be certain that any assessment made under our present charter will stand the test of the Courts. Every Legislature that has been in session for a period of about ten years past has tried its hand at amending our charter in this respect. In 1861 we had the "front foot" basis; in 1863, the basis was that each piece of property should pay the actual cost of the work done in front of it; in 1865, the charter was so amended that the cost of improving a street was directed to be assessed by the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, upon the real estate by them deemed benefited by such improvement in proportion as nearly as may be to the benefit resulting thereto. Other amendments have been subsequently made to the charter, changing or modifying the previous ones. And now the Supreme Court has, in accordance with decisions reversing all its former decisions in regard to special assessments, and leaves the matter in such shape that the City Government can no longer collect a special assessment if the owners of the property benefited refuse to pay. The Corporation Counsel gives it as his opinion that these late decisions of the Supreme Court have so unsettled the law of assessments as to render it impossible for the city to continue its improvements under the present charter, unless it is intended that the cost hereafter of all street openings, widenings, or improvements, shall be paid by general taxation. The Court has so construed the law that there seems to be no possible way of making special assessments to pay the cost of an improvement that may not be defeated by any interested party who resists payment.

The ordinance which you have submitted for my approval does not contemplate paying more than $3,637.66 of the expense out of the general fund, and proposes to charge the remainder of the cost of the improvement, viz: $22,108.04 against the real estate specially benefited. But, as it is, for the cause I have named, impracticable to collect this sum from the property specially benefited and the whole of it may fall on the general fund, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the said ordinance, not believing you intended to throw on the city at large the whole cost of the proposed local improvement. The General Assembly, now in session at Springfield, have this question of special assessments for street openings and improvements before them in the form of bills; and I think it would be advantageous to await their action in the premises before ordaining any more streets to be opened or improved (unless it be at the cost of the general fund), in the existing uncertain and chaotic condition of the law, as it is walking in the dark.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

RECONSIDERED AND REFERRED.

Ald. Holden moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was passed.

The motion was agreed to, and the ordinance referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAMP-POSTS ON COOLIDGE STREET.

A petition for lamp-posts on Coolidge street, between Loomis street and Ashland avenue, the assessment having already been made, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

SIDEWALK ON WEBSTER AVENUE.

Ald. Stout presented a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to erect a sidewalk on Webster avenue, from Hubbard to Clark street.

It was passed.

Ald. Daggy said that by the veto of the Mayor all improvements were stopped. He moved to reconsider the motion to pass the resolution, but afterwards withdrew the same.

WIDTH OF SIDEWALKS IN STREETS 100 FEET WIDE.

Ald. Otis offered a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to draft a general ordinance establishing the width of sidewalks on all streets 100 feet in width at 20 feet, with an area of 8 feet.

Passed.

TEMPORARY SIDEWALK ON NORTH CLARK STREET.

Ald. Schaffner presented a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to build a temporary six-foot sidewalk on North Clark street, from Chicago avenue to North avenue, which was passed.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

Ald. Holden submitted an ordinance with reference to obscene publications, as follows:

SECTION 1. That no person or persons shall expose, circulate, offer for sale, sell, or distribute, within the limits of the city any obscene, scandalous or libelous newspaper, book, print, pamphlet, circular, or periodical, caricature, picture, drawing, statue, or other object whatsoever, of any immoral or scandalous nature, or calculated to excite scandal, immorality, or disturbance of the peace or public tranquility, under a penalty of $10 for each and every offence, to be collected as other penalties for violation of city ordinances are collected.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPAIR FOR SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Otis offered a resolution directing all property-owners in the burnt district to repair their sidewalks as soon as practicable.

Passed.

THE CHICAGO & LA SALLE RAILROAD.

A remonstrance from property-owners on Rebecca street, praying that the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Company be given no permission to lay tracks on that and other streets, until they should have given guarantees that the property-owners suffer no injury or loss thereby.

It was laid over until Monday night next.

THE DESTROYED ENGINE HOUSES.

A communication was received from the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, recommending that all the Police Station houses and buildings in the Fire Department, destroyed by fire, be rebuilt in the same localities occupied by the former buildings, except the Fred Gund, A. D. Titsworth, and J. B. Rice. The Board further recommend the erection of all buildings appropriated for before the fire and not yet built; also that the Fred Gund house be situated on Chicago avenue, between Wells and Clark streets; that the lots whereupon were situated the engine houses of the Rice and Titsworth be sold, and ground purchased for them on some cross street in the vicinity of their old site, not so high priced; also that three new Babcock fire engines of the largest size, be located at the Lincoln Hose House, on Webster avenue; the Douglas Hose House, on Cottage Grove avenue; and the hose house to be built on Deering street, respectively. The Board further recommended that speedy action be taken on all the points named.

Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE LAST OF THE MINER LAMPS.

The report of the Committee on Gas Lights, recommending the discontinuance of the use of the "Miner patent street lamp," was taken up.

Ald. Schaffner said it was premature to pass any order looking to their discontinuance. He moved to lay the report over temporarily.

The motion was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 19.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

THE DELINQUENT LESSEES OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The report of the City Comptroller, giving the names of those who had paid and those who had not paid their rents on school property, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Schools.

THE NEW JAIL.

The report of the Committee on County Relations, to whom was referred a communication from His Honor the Mayor, and a resolution of the County Commissioners, concerning an exchange of grounds for the erection of a Criminal Court and Jail, was taken up.

The Committee reported resolutions agreed upon by the Committee of the County Commissioners and the kindred Committee of the Common Council, recommending the erection by the county of the buildings on the site of the North Market Hall.

Ald. Daggy said that, so far as the expenses were concerned, if the county purchased a lot, the city would have to pay nine-tenths of the cost. Several lots owned by the city were mentioned, and the Market Hall lot was selected. They did not give the ground to the county, but gave them the free use of it. He moved to concur in the report and pass the resolutions.

Ald. Gardner thought by situating the jail and Criminal Court on that lot, two-thirds of the population would be inconvenienced. He thought the public buildings should all be close together.

The resolutions were adopted; yeas, 23; nays, 6—Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Heath, Gardner, Schaffner.

FINANCIAL.

The statement of the City Comptroller of the amount of money in the Treasury monthly, for the past two years, already published, was taken up.

Ald. Holden moved to refer the report to the Finance Committee.

It was so determined.

The report of the Finance Committee containing answers to six interrogatories regarding the receipts and expenditures heretofore published was taken up, and placed on file.

PAYING DR. BAXTER.

The report of the Finance Committee, recommending the passage of an order directing the Comptroller to draw an order on the Treasurer for $400 to be paid to Dr. B[illegible] attending a policeman named John Maher, and citizens named [illegible] Hoffman, the Doctor giving in consideration of that sum a receipt in full for all claims against the city, was taken up, and concurred in, and the order passed; yeas, 31; nay, 1—Holden.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE C. C. AND I. C. R. R.

Alderman Sherwood, by unanimous consent, presented a remonstrance of property owners against the entrance of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, which was laid over and ordered published.

MRS. DEERING'S HUSBAND.

The report of the Finance Committee, adverse to the claims of Elizabeth Deering for compensation for her deceased husband, was taken up.

Ald. Holden moved to refer the report back to the same Committee, with power to act.

Ald. Clarke moved to refer the whole subject to the Law Department.

Ald. Clarke's amendment was lost, and the report recommitted with power to act.

Ald. Buehler moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed—yeas, 15; nays, 14—and the Council adjourned.

VACATING QUINCY STREET.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, to whom was referred the petition for the vacation of Quincy street, had the following report to present when the Council adjourned.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee having given mature due consideration, find that the vacation of this portion of Quincy street, lying in, and running through, Block 121, School Section Addition to Chicago, is prayed for, in view of the fact that the United States Government has decided to purchase the Block 121, upon which to erect a building for the use of the Post Office and Custom House.

Your Committee, also, find that the petition is signed by all the owners, or their representatives, of the lots fronting on Quincy street, from State street to the river, with but two exceptions, and that these two parties are out of the city and State, and have no legal representative residing here. Your Committee believe, as do the petitioners, that a building such as the Government will erect will be of greater benefit to their property than the existence of a street as narrow as is this Quincy street. Your committee refer to the fact that Congress did, with great liberality, unanimity and promptness, appropriate a large sum of money, *four millions of dollars*, for the purchase of the ground, and the erection thereon of a building large enough to accommodate all its offices, and business in this city, and decided that to do this would require nothing less than a whole block or square, and upon this will proceed at once to erect a magnificent building, alike ornamental to the city and creditable to a great and liberal Government.

Your Committee recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance, and would state further that what we recommend in regard to this block would have to be done in the case of any other block that might have been selected by the Government, not excepting the one upon which stood the old Post Office.

Following is the ordinance:

WHEREAS, A certain contract has been entered into between the United States and the owners of Block 121 in the School Section Addition of Chicago, whereby the said United States have agreed to purchase the said block for the location, construction and maintenance of Government buildings thereon, provided that that portion of Quincy street fronting through and the alley through the same, shall be vacated and conveyed to the said United States, together with the lots in said block. And whereas, the proposed location, construction, and maintenance of the said Government buildings upon said block will be of great public benefit to the city of Chicago,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, that the portion of Quincy street between the west line of Dearborn street and the east line of Clark street, and also the alley through the said Block 121, each be, and the same are hereby declared to be vacated and closed, and the lots, or part of lots, abutting upon that portion of Quincy street above described, and upon said alley, shall extend to the centre of said street and alley respectively; and the same shall fully vest in and be the property of the respective owners, of the said rebutting lots; and the conveyance or transfer of the same to the United States, shall authorize the said United States to use the same and every part thereof as its own private property. Provided, however, that if such conveyance or transfer to the United States shall not be concluded within six months within the passage hereof, this ordinance shall be null and void, and such vacation of no effect.

SECTION 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

NEW YORK INSURANCE.

Result of Mr. Carter's Visit to the East.

Condition and Intentions of the Fifteen Defunct New York Companies.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Walter S. Carter, Esq., at his office, yesterday, to learn the result of his efforts to make the fifteen defunct New York insurance companies pay Chicago policy-holders as much as their assets warranted. It will be remembered that Mr. Carter, who, as is well known, is an attorney, represents about $2,000,000 of claims against the companies, and, at a meeting of merchants who hold policies in them, was authorized to visit New York and take steps to place them in bankruptcy.

This was decided to be the only wise course to be pursued, but, as will be seen by the subjoined synopsis of Mr. Carter's statement, was not adopted, as the desired result has been secured without it.

He said he reached New York on Monday morning, the 19th inst.; but the news of the action at the meeting of merchants on the Friday previous had preceded him, a score or more of telegrams having been sent on Saturday morning to the Receivers, various mercantile houses, etc. Not regarding the instructions of the meeting as compelling him to file petitions in bankruptcy in every instance, he decided to take each case up by itself, to consider carefully all the facts, and then take such action as served best. He found, to begin with, a great change since his departure from there a month ago. Then, only one of the fifteen companies could declare a dividend within the four months limited by law; now, nearly all of them were ready and willing to do so. Then, most of them intended to pay unearned premiums in full; now, they proposed to pay them *pro rata*.

For instance, the Ætna declared 40 cents payable on the 26th. Their unearned premiums ($68,000) had already been paid; one of those cases where the horse having been stolen, it would no further pay to lock the barn or chase the beast. The assets are $439,739.48, and the liabilities, $640,326.48, and the Ætna will probably pay altogether say 55 cents.

The assets of the Astor are $300,736.38, and the liabilities, $462,776.27. The first meeting will probably be held this week, and a dividend of 40 or 50 per cent will be declared. No unearned premiums will be paid in full. The amount now at risk is not over $1,250,000, and they will probably pay finally 72 cents.

The Atlantic has obtained their order and drawn the checks to pay their unearned premiums ($175,000) in full. They have now decided not to pay them, and will declare a dividend of 15 or 20 per cent very soon. They will not pay, ultimately, over 37½ cents.

Of the Beekman he said nothing for reasons that will appear before long.

The Excelsior will not pay unearned premiums. Their assets are $205,796.73, and their liabilities $839,251.24. They have $2,500,000 still at risk, so there will be no immediate dividend; but 27½ by and by.

The Fulton will not pay unearned premiums. Their assets are $265,954.38, and their liabilities $934,143.50. The dividend may be 25 per cent, but there will be none at present.

The Irving has assets of $309,246.83, and liabilities of $600,437.14. They probably declared 30 or 33⅓ per cent to-day (Monday) and will ultimately pay, say, 47½ cents. They will not pay unearned premiums.

Of the Lorillard, he said: Four weeks ago they maintained that they could not declare a dividend immediately. They had decided, however, as he had been informed by a Chicago gentleman who had it from one of their agents, to pay 25 per cent; but, hearing of the action of the meeting of policy-holders, declared a dividend of 60 per cent, dating their notice the 15th, though not publishing it till the 19th. A Director told him they would pay from 20 to 25 per cent additional.

The Manhattan had declared a dividend of 40 per cent, and will pay 15 more inside of six weeks. They had agreed also not to pay unearned premiums, but Mr. Coolbaugh has filed a petition in bankruptcy against them. They can pay 70 per cent in all. A telegram, saying that he was trying to secure votes for assignee, he said was untrue. He does not want any such place, and would not have it under any circumstances.

The market has been put into bankruptcy by Mr. Coolbaugh. He was at their meeting, at which their assets were stated to be $707,537.58, and their liabilities $1,196,897.01. They had declared a dividend of 20 per cent, and would have paid 30 per cent more inside of six weeks had it not been for the bankruptcy. They also agreed not to pay unearned premiums.

The New Amsterdam will pay a second dividend of 25 per cent on the 5th of March, and the whole trust will be closed within two months. They will pay, in all, about 54 per cent.

The North America has declared a dividend of 40 per cent. Will pay about 25 more. The unearned premiums ($100,000) have been paid. They have assets of $530,793.73, and liabilities of $839,879.33.

The Security has made an excellent sale of their building ($162,000), and will probably pay a dividend of 25 per cent in the course of the next month. Their unearned premiums will not be paid in full. The dividend may reach 50 per cent at last.

The Washington has declared a dividend of, and are paying, 40 per cent. Their assets are $537,958.41, and their liabilities, $922,034.31. A shrewd Director said they would pay 57½ per cent.

The Receiver of the Yonkers and New York said he should have paid a dividend of 50 per cent had it not been for Mr. Coolbaugh's bankruptcy proceedings.

He regarded this result as secure beyond question, *i. e.*, if Chicago stands firm, that not another dollar of unearned premiums will ever be paid in full. The $600,000 that has been paid could have been stopped if the Chicago people had only made the effort. Everything that bankruptcy could have accomplished, has been accomplished, and that, too, without any expense or delay.

For the benefit of those who did not read the report of the meeting of policy-holders published in THE TRIBUNE, it may be stated that the payment of $2,000,000 of unearned premiums has been stopped, and that more than that amount has been realized in dividends that are being paid now, which would not have been paid for months had it not been for the action taken by the merchants who hold policies issued by the companies.

ELEVENTH WARD POLITICS.

Two Meetings Last Evening—Two Candidates Endorsed—Election To-Day.

The Eleventh Ward was agitated last night by a series of political meetings. The first was held at the saloon No. 79 North Halsted street. John Nichols presided, and Charles O'Malley acted as Secretary. The proceedings were noisy, but John Haywood was almost unanimously endorsed as candidate for Alderman in place of Herman O. Glade.

After the above assembly broke up, another was held at the corner of Union and Lake streets, where the rival candidates, Mr. Haywood and Dr. Harcourt, addressed the voters. The latter smoked, chewed, and chaffed, while the orators held forth.

At this meeting things were reversed, Mr. O'Malley taking the Chair, and Mr. Nichols acting as Secretary. After several speeches of a very original kind, the meeting decided to do nothing although a preponderance of voices appeared to be for Harcourt.

The election to-day was the great topic with that class of voters who do the thing early and often.

Citizens' Meeting.

A public meeting of citizens and property-owners opposed to the ordinance "concerning the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway," now before the Common Council, and in favor of suitable protection to the lives and property of our people, will be held at the Stanley Hall, corner of Paulina and Lake streets, on Thursday evening, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Good speakers are expected to address the meeting.

S. S. HAYES,
CHARLES HENROTIN,
W. D. KERFOOT,
T. E. COURTNEY,
JOHN H. CARPENTER,
HUGH WATT,
Committee.

For Alderman of the Eleventh Ward.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of the Eleventh Ward that he will run as an independent anti-corruption candidate for Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, at the election to-day.

F. A. WICHELMAN.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

Dividend of 60 per cent in the above Company, payable on demand, at Room 17, northeast corner of Washington and Clinton streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

CURTIS CLARKE,
ALFRED JAMES.

Foreign Exchange.

Those having occasion to purchase foreign exchange, can procure the same at the lowest rates of Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, Bankers, who draw sterling drafts direct upon London.

—An interviewer says of Dr. J. F. Galentine, of Cleveland, now serving a ten-year sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary, for the murder of Dr. Jones:

The first few months of his imprisonment were passed in the brush factory, but he has since been given charge of the dental department of the Prison, an occupation much more suitable to his tastes and former pursuits. He has lost 25 pounds of flesh since his incarceration, but says that he is in the enjoyment of most excellent health. He is cheerful, glad to see his old friends and acquaintances, and is confident that he will be pardoned out before many more months.

THE HOT COFFEE MURDER.

How Refractory Wives are Disposed of at Blue Island.

Trial of Joachim Geist Who Scalded His Wife to Death with Hot Coffee.

Evidence Showing that He Poured the Boiling Fluid Over Her Person and Down Her Throat.

Report of the Testimony Adduced Yesterday.

According to previous appointment, Judge Farwell, presiding in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning proceeded to the trial of Joachim Geist, charged with murder, in this that some months since, at Bremen, he struck his wife Fredericka a blow which felled her, and then proceeded to deluge her with scalding coffee or water, administering the same internally, by force, and casting it also over her body, from the effects of which injurious treatment she died. The defendant came into Court represented by A. Van Buren, Esq. The People were represented by Charles H. Reed, the State's Attorney.

THE JURY.

A jury was made up as follows: Solomon Marcuse, salesman; John Goebie, of Evanston, drugs and groceries; M. M. Gaylord, salesman, John Alston & Co.; Thomas Staff, of Evanston; J. C. Sibley; Albert Silas, of Evanston; M. W. Goodyear; John Salisbury, grocer, of North Clark street; Samuel McCotter, (ex-Alderman); A. C. Van Arman; Edward Murphy, of No. 252 West Harrison street; Daniel Boyle, coal dealer, of Chicago.

In the process of empanelling the jury there were excused by peremptory challenge on the part of the defendant 13; For cause, having sat on a jury within a year, 2; formed opinions, 3; on the Grand Jury that presented the indictment, 1; opposed to capital punishment, 4; on the Coroner's jury, 1.

No opening speech was made on the part of the people, and the opening for defendant was reserved.

DR. BEN C. MILLER.

testified that he was lately County physician, and is now Superintendent of County Charities. He made a *post mortem* examination of the body of a woman represented to be Fredericka Geist. She came to her death, in his opinion, from scalding. The face and neck, as far down as to the collar-bone, and the back to the lower part of the shoulder-blade, were scalded. He opened the cavities of the abdomen and chest, and he found the appearance of hot fluid; the lining membrane of the throat also showed evidence of scalling. The head appeared healthy. Prior to his examination some person had commenced an investigation of the head. The scalding was by some hot fluid, water, coffee, or something of that kind.

Cross-examination: The cause of death could not be separated, as to whether the internal or external caused it; the death probably resulted from the nervous shock following the scalding. The external scalding would hardly have been of itself sufficient to cause immediate death. He had once before made a partial *post mortem* of a case of scalding, of a man who accidentally fell into a vat of boiling liquid at a packing house, but never of such a case where the party died as the result of design, or by suicide. He saw this body three days after the supposed date of death. He judged the burning was by fluid, because if steam had been used the burning would have been uniform, which was not the case here, otherwise the appearances would be the same. In this case there were well-defined lines of burns where the fluid apparently had run. As to the internal appearances, the action of fluid or steam would be the same. On the face, the burns were mainly about the mouth, extending back; but there were burns over the forehead. There were no bruises on the body. There were patches of scald on the hands and on the forearm.

To Mr. Reed: He thought that the woman in this case died almost instantly.

To Mr. Van Buren: In this case the burning was in the larger end of the stomach, and it is doubtful whether steam would have penetrated so far. No trace of coffee was found in the stomach.

JOHN STEPHENS,

Coroner, testified: That he is Coroner of the county, and held the inquest on the body of deceased. He arrested the accused. He found the body in the town of Bremen, at the house of Geist.

Cross-examination: Arrested the brother of defendant also, upon the intimation of the Coroner's jury.

MARGARETTA ROCK,

speaking through an interpreter, testified: She lives on the other side of Blue Island, next to Geist's property. She is married, and has known the accused several years, living about a quarter of a mile from him. She had seen the defendant's wife, but did not know her. That woman is dead, having died about three months since. Witness saw the body of Fredericka after her death, at 8 o'clock one Sunday morning; the body was lying in the kitchen of defendant's house, nobody else being then present. As the witness went in, John Geist, brother of defendant, came out from the side of the stable. The body was lying on the floor. She went to the house because defendant came and called her. He came into witness' house, and asked her to go over, for his wife was dead. Beyond this he said nothing as to the cause of the death, and witness asked no question on that point; nor had they, on reaching the kitchen, had any conversation on that subject. She was sworn before the Coroner's Jury, as a witness. Geist asked her to help him carry the body from the kitchen to the stable, and they did so carry her out on two boards with a handle on each side. They placed her on some hay. In Geist's house there are four rooms, two being bed-rooms. John Geist, brother of the accused, helped to carry the body out. After the body was so carried out, witness went home.

Cross-examination: There were three stables on the premises.

To Mr. Reed: Witness never saw defendant whip his wife.

Cross-examination resumed: One of the stables was a new barn, and there never was anything in it except hay; it was neat and clean, but the carpenters were still at work on it, and it was into this the body was conveyed. The four rooms of the house used to be occupied by Geist, his wife, brother, sister, two little girls, and one boy.

CHRISTIAN WIT,

who lives four or five blocks from Geist, had known him about twelve years, and his wife, who was his third wife, about a year and a half. Mrs. Geist came to witness' house one evening in harvest time of last summer. She was cut on the head, and she said she had been "licked" by the defendant. She had one child leading by the hand, and one five months old in her arms. The woman had blood upon her head as large as witness' hand. She said she had got a "bust" in her head, and that her husband gave her that lick with a piece of wood. She said she was afraid to go home; that he would kill the children first, and then her. Witness told her to go home. Then she went out toward Blue Island. The next time he saw her was when she was dead, the injury being given her in the previous August. He saw her dead on a Sunday about noon in the middle of September. When he saw the dead body, Joachim Geist was round the house talking to one fellow and another. On the Wednesday before the death the defendant spoke to witness and a neighbor, asking what he should do with his wife; the neighbor told him that he might tie her up with a rope, but he must not whip her any more. The body laid, when witness saw it, on a manure trough.

Cross-examination: Witness had frequently seen defendant and his brother carrying manure on the instrument spoken of. The cut on the woman's head was about a quarter of an inch long, and through the skin, but not into the skull. She said there had been trouble between Geist's sister and her—a fight, and Joachim pitched in. Geist charged witness with having put his wife up to run away from him. Mrs. Geist was about the size of her husband, but witness never measured her. The night that she was hurt Mrs. Geist laid in the stone quarry, at least he heard so (which testimony was excluded).

MRS. MAGDALENA APEL

testified that she knew Mrs. Geist for about six weeks before she died, when she called at witness' house with her two children, one about 6 years and the other a few weeks of age. She came to ask for something to be trusted to her in her husband's name, because she was hungry, and wanted bread. Witness' husband told deceased her husband had been there and told him not to give her anything. She said they had had a difficulty, and he whipped her; she said she was hungry.

Cross examination: Witness gave Mrs. Geist the bread she wanted. Witness' husband is a baker and grocer at Blue Island. Previous to this she had seen Mrs. Geist, and knew her when she saw her.

FREDERICK LOCKOW,

of Bremen, a farmer and man of family, with fifteen grand children, lives about half a mile from Geist's. He knew the wife of accused, and saw her body after she was dead. In the afternoon he went to Geist's house and saw the body in the barn on a manure bar. A little later he saw the defendant, and talked to him, saying, "You have made yourself here a big funeral." He replied, "I can't help it; she bothers and troubles me every day." Nothing was said as to the cause of the death. On the next day Geist and the witness had a talk. Geist asked if anybody asked him anything what should he say,—that if anyone asked him a question he had to make a reply; but they were not talking about the death of the woman. Geist said the witnesses had told more than four hundred lies.

Cross examination waived.

FREDERICK LOUTH

lives half a mile from Blue Island. He knows the accused, and knew the deceased, who was witness' wife's sister. Fredericka Geist came to witness' house in the winter, before she died, and complained of being whipped by her husband. She then had blue spots on her throat. At that time, she remained at witness' house fourteen days. Then she sued her husband, before the 'Squire, and then he came after her, and took her home, telling her he would never whip her any more; they would settle the thing, because it cost money. After the woman died, Geist came to the house, about 9 or 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Witness asked if they had had trouble again, and accused said "Yes." Geist said that she had not the breakfast ready, and he hit her on the head, and she fell over. Witness asked if she was dead. Geist said "Yes;" and then witness said, "You killed her," and he walked off, saying nothing. Witness then went to Geist's house, and saw the body in the big barn, on the manure-drawer. Afterward defendant came to the house.

Cross-examination: The witness' wife heard all the conversation narrated between Geist and witness concerning the death of the wife of Geist. He never quarrelled with defendant about money. Witness believes the Lord is in Heaven, and he must tell the truth, wherefore he never said he could swear a dozen oaths, such as are sworn in this country, for five cents.

MRS. JOHANNA LOUTH,

wife of the last witness, testified: She knows Joachim Geist, and has known him since they were children, forty-six years ago. The deceased was her sister, and married to Geist one year and ten weeks before her death. Her sister came to her house four weeks before she died, having two children with her. At that time her head was cut. She represented that her husband did it. Round the cut was considerable blood. Upon that occasion deceased stayed with witness four days, at the end of which time the pastor came and took her back to her husband. Witness saw the body of her sister, the deceased, on the 16th or 17th of September last. Geist came on the Sunday morning, the 17th, on a wagon. Louth asked him if he had had more trouble, to which Geist said "Yes; she said shall I lay in the stove, or will you lay in the stove;" that he gave her something over the head; she fell down, and he poured water over her. When witness saw the body it was in the barn on the manure carrier. She also remembered in the winter, when her sister came to her house, and showed blue marks on her neck which she said her husband caused. At the last time the deceased was injured, the baby of deceased was four weeks of age.

Cross-examination: After the defendant had spoken of the death of his wife, he spoke to Christian Hasselman, her brother, and then he went away in his wagon. She did not hear what was said to Christian. She never heard Geist complain of his wife.

CHRISTIAN HASSELMAN,

brother of the last witness, knew Fredericka Geist, who was his sister; he also knew Joachim Geist, the accused. After the death of Mrs. Geist, he had a conversation with Joachim; he said his sister was dead; he wanted witness to go and see her; he accordingly went with Louth. Then witness asked accused what was the cause of the cause of the quarrel? Accused said it could not go any other way, she was a long time cooking coffee; she went out to milk the cows, and it took a long time to get the breakfast; she said he should not go inside, and it wouldn't take long. He was then excited, and took the coffee kettle, knocked her on the shoulder, and poured the coffee on her.

Cross-Examined: Witness has been in this country little over a year. When he conversed with Geist they were alone. He said he struck her with the coffee pot, and the coffee spilled over her face. At this time Geist was sitting on his wagon in the road.

FERDINAND SMITH

lives about a mile and a half east of Blue Island, and about half a mile from Geist's; had known him about fourteen years. Geist many times came to him and told him he could not live very well with his wife; she was noisy and a scold, and he wanted to have a divorce from her. That was about two months before she died.

Cross-Examination: Geist said he could not live with her.

C. SCHWARTZ,

of Wilmington, used to live six miles from Geist, whom he had known for seven years. Once as he was passing by Geist's house, in August, Mrs. Geist came out, and her husband followed her; he said that she wanted to get his property or to spend it, but he would soon fix it so that she couldn't.

Cross-examination: When this conversation occurred the witness passed on, but Geist said every word that came out of her mouth was a lie. The conversation occupied a quarter of an hour.

The people closed, reserving the right to examine one other witness. The defence then called

JOHN ROCK,

of Bremen; he knows Joachim Geist, and has so known him for fourteen years, living on the adjoining farm for ten or eleven years. Joachim speaks low German, and is slow to comprehend others, and to express himself. Witness remembered when Geist came to notify him and wife of the death of deceased; he came to fetch Mrs. Rock. Witness was then in bed, but he went to the house later in the day. He found the body in the barn, on a stretcher on some hay which was upon the floor. The barn was entirely new, the hay was clean, and the premises were clean enough for anybody alive or dead. The house had in it three living-rooms, the largest 16x16, and the others smaller. There was also a sort of room leading to the milk-room, off the building, which was about 16x22 feet. Witness had seen the last wife of defendant several times, and he thought her to have a pretty hard disposition. She used to come over to the house frequently and complain of things, and witness used to advise her to go back and give in a little; that Geist got along very well with his other wives, and he could see no reason why she could not get on with him. The kitchen is 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 11 inches, the roof shelving down from 6 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in height. The weather at the time of the death was very warm.

Cross-examination: Deceased sometimes said to witness that the defendant beat her. Witness takes a good deal of interest in the case; he wants to see a fair trial.

Re-examination: Defendant had had two wives, and people said of him that they died mysteriously, but it was not true.

Re-cross-examination: Witness knows both his former wives died in child-bed, the second one of whom people say he drove out of bed too soon, and thus caused her to die; in truth, she never got out of bed after her confinement, and never had her senses until she died. At that time defendant was himself sick and in bed, and witness and his wife tended them, the latter being in attendance on the woman, who died, six days and seven nights.

HANS COUSIER,

of Bremen, knows Joachim, the accused, and has for forty years. They lived within forty rods of each other, and defendant had a good character.

FRANK FLASCIG,

mason and plasterer, has known Geist for a number of years, and always found him an honest and correct man. Witness had lived near neighbor to defendant, and on two occasions he had lived three weeks in Geist's house. He had not, however, been in the house since he had this wife.

JOHN POHLSON

lives at Blue Island, and knows Joachim. He had seen his wife, but did not know her particularly. He saw her six or seven weeks before her death, when Geist and she were scolding; she sang a song—a kind of "hopsie." After that witness saw Geist's sister crying. Every morning they used to have a quarrel.

The Court adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Highly Improper.

John Dietrich, a bibulous Teuton, cut up some queer antics in front of No. 443 South Clark street on Monday night. His peculiar merriment exhibited itself in the breaking of a pane of glass in the front of the aforesaid house. Jonas Baily, a colored man, feeling scandalized by the action, called Dietrich to account. That sportive person immediately drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Baily. Officer Searcy, attracted by the sounds of warfare, came up and was greeted by the blasphemous salutations of the enraged Dietrich. A severe struggle ensued, but, finally, the officer, aided by the colored man, triumphed, and the Teuton was marched to the Harrison street Station. Yesterday morning the trial came off before Justice Banyon. That legal luminary remarked that such conduct was "highly improper," and should be punished with severity. "Ow very wrong it is," continued His Honor, "for ha man of your hintelligence to go about o' nights breaking honest people's windows. Wat will the houtside world think of this? They will say, 'There's no hope for these people.' Young man, hi must send you before the Criminal Court under $500 bail. Clerk, let it be so recorded, and call the next case."

Personal Paragraphs.

J. T. Van Valkenburg, of LaCrosse, Wis., is about to remove to Chicago and go into business.

—Mr. C. C. Charles, for many years a resident and business man of Peru, Ill., has removed to Chicago, and engaged in business.

—Rev. Dr. Ryder lectures this evening at Unity Church, Oak Park, on the subject of "The Brotherhood of the Head, Heart, and Hand."

—It is the prevailing complaint at Rockford that her business men all want to move to Chicago. W. G. King, for a long time President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, is about to leave Rockford and engage in the commission business in this city.

—Rev. James Demarest, pastor of the American Reformed Church, yesterday notified that Society that he would soon be compelled to tender his resignation, on account of failing health.

—The Hamlin brothers, "wizard oil" men, of Elgin, have purchased of T. B. Bryan, the Hooley Opera House site, on Clark street, paying $130,000. It is their intention to build a fine block thereon, and may convert all but the lower floor into an opera house.

—Mr. Norton, Conductor of the Barrington train, was presented with a pocket-book containing $104, by the passengers at the Northwestern Depot, yesterday morning, as a token of their respect and appreciation of his constantly gentlemanly and courtesy to them under all circumstances. A very appropriate little speech was made by Mr. Davis, a young and promising lawyer, of Irving Park. Mr. N. replied that he could only give them his heartfelt thanks for their generosity.

—Last Saturday afternoon the employes of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, at the North Avenue Coal Yard, presented Mr. E. C. Durfee, one of their number, with an elegant gold watch, he having acted as foreman of the yard from its inception. The presentation occasioned the recipient much surprise, he having been kept in perfect ignorance of the progress of that line of business. However, he was not rendered unequal to the occasion, but responded to the presentation speech in fitting terms, after which an adjournment was moved to quarters more suitable for the display of emotions born of the occasion.

—J. H. Thompson recently had a difference with his wife's brother. Two officers, Koster and Connor, undertook to settle the unpleasantness. Mr. Thompson expressed his contempt for the law by firing off his pistol, the ball producing a scar in the heel of Officer Koster's starboard boot. The Judge (Banyon) became very much horrified when the wound was shown him yesterday, and told the prisoner to cultivate the acquaintance of State's Attorney Reed, under $500 bail. "Cost wat it may, hi shall stop this ruffianism," concluded the Court.

Coal for Smelting Purposes.

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad has recently made close connections with Evansville on the Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn., so that at present the distance to Nashville is shortened 40 miles by this route. The Company is now landing in Chicago 100 car loads a day of the Indiana block coal, which is used exclusively in this city for the smelting and working of iron. A prominent iron manufacturer of this city has stated that, with this coal, Chicago can reduce the Lake Superior ores at $7 per ton less than it can be done in Pittsburgh. If this be the case, there is every probability that the iron smelting business is bound to develop into very large dimensions within a few years.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street, (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

Time.	*Ther.*	*Bar.*	*Wind.*	*Rain.*
Night preceding	28	....	....	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	29	29.[illegible]	S. E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	32	29.[illegible]	N. E. g.	
9:00 p. m.	32	29.[illegible]	N. E. g.	inches.

Miscellaneous Items.

The regular meeting of Trinity Church Young Men's Association will be held this evening at No. 594 Wabash avenue.

—The Elgin *Advocate* calls for faster time between Chicago and Fox River, and suggests how it may be done.

—A gasoline lamp exploded at No. 275 Clybourne avenue at 6:30 o'clock last evening. No damage.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday ordered a sidewalk to be built on Clark street, from Harrison to Randolph streets.

—The Board of Public Works has for sale a million and a half of sewerage brick, originally bought for the West Side extension of the Lake Tunnel.

—In the raffle at Father Noonan's Church last night for a set of household furniture, P. Egan, No. 445 State street, won the prize. No. 1,060 was the winning ticket.

—The annual report of the Board of Public Works, for the municipal fiscal year ending March 31, 1871, has just been issued. Such extraordinary promptness is worthy of especial mention.

—Superintendent Wilson, of the Board of Public Works, has been directed to prepare plans and specifications for a school-house on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street.

—At 9:30 o'clock last evening fire was discovered at No. 98 South Desplaines street, occupied in the basement as a bakery by Mr. Koskerie, and on the first floor by Hayman & Co. Officer Thomas Lee extinguished the flames without giving any alarm.

—Daniel Rowe, a rather good-looking stranger, while under the influence of liquor, last evening, fell down the steps of a basement at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, and was seriously injured. He was conveyed to the West Side Police Station, where he received medical attention. He will probably recover.

—A remarkable scene occurred at the new Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Indiana avenue, last Sabbath evening. At the conclusion of the pastor's discourse thirty-seven persons presented themselves at the altar for prayers. A large number of young men were among the seekers of salvation. Preaching every evening this week at 7½ o'clock. An unusual revival interest has begun there.

—At a meeting held on Sunday last in the hall of Notre Dame, the French Church, there was formed an organization called the "Young Men's Lyceum of Chicago." A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a meeting was called for the first Monday in March to elect permanent officers. The object of the Lyceum is for "mutual improvement, social enjoyment, and the advancement of purely moral literature."

A GREAT OCCASION.

Interview Between Justice Scully and Mr. Dick Turpin Smith.

Our Local Highwayman Sent to the East Wing Under Bonds of $6,000.

Mr. George Smith, our local Dick Turpin, professor of highway robbery and sand-bagging, yesterday morning was permitted a hearing before Mr. Justice Scully, Police Magistrate of the West Division. The interview between these two great characters was naturally looked forward to with considerable anxiety on both sides, while the spectators awaited it with unconcealed interest. Mr. Turpin Smith, whose name is not Smith, or Turpin, or George, or anything like any of them, if Mr. Smith is to be believed, was brought into Court, charged with assault with intent to rob. He was also charged with highway robbery on two counts. He plead very guilty indeed, and witnesses were sworn.

Mr. H. Myers was going home on last Wednesday night about 12 o'clock, and being accosted by our local Turpin, was compelled to surrender to him, under threat of immediate annihilation, the sum of $3, being all he had about him. On Tuesday night at about the same hour, Mr. R. W. Gage was delicately cautioned to deliver over to our local celebrity all he had in his pocket, being $64. Mr. Gage promptly handed the amount over. Mr. P. W. Derrickson had no money when assailed by this inordinate rascal, and was permitted to go in peace. A doctor and several other witnesses were called, all of whom had been more or less molested. The pistol taken from the ex-highwayman was then exhibited. It is a heavy navy six-shooter, capable of injuring the cranium of the stupidest member of a Coroner's jury, and calculated to alarm any one when presented at his head suddenly. There was found upon him, besides the pistol, a considerable amount of property, which was identified by the witnesses. Mr. Haskell could swear to a silver hunting watch, and plated chain, with small charms thereunto attached. Other witnesses recognized a set of ladies' cheap jewelry, two meerschaum pipes, two plain gold rings, two cigar-holders, studs, and other articles of ornament.

On the several charges, to two of which only, it was understood that he would plead guilty, he was held to bail in $6,000. Another charge was held over until to-day for the accommodation of the witness.

Sitting moodily in the dismal cell in the Union Street Station, reflecting, probably, over the unfortunate turn mundane affairs, as far as he was concerned, had taken, Mr. Smith was subjected to the trials of an interview. He is a tall, well-built young man, about 22 years of age, high forehead and dark hair. He did not appear to be in boisterous spirits, nor bubbling over with effervescent humor. Owing, probably, to the bad light in which he was viewed (supplied from the villianous West Side gas) he appeared to be particularly doleful. He said he had been in town about four months. He had been at work all that time, probably; would not say what his occupation was previous to his adopting the high calling of a foot-pad, as it might lead to identification; was born in the State of New York; didn't think the cell very congenial quarters; wouldn't mind if he did smoke; would trouble the reporter for a light; would prefer that his friends should think him defunct; could probably get bail if he wanted it, but didn't; would rather go to the Penitentiary than have his friends recognize him. One week ago not a soul had aught against him; didn't know exactly what prompted him to become a foot pad; regretted that he had done so. He was sorry he didn't get away from the police when they went for him. He could easily have done so by a judicious application of his "navy six;" didn't think he would have run his neck into a noose. Yes, he was pretty hard up, and wanted to raise money easily; only wanted $100. He had been traduced (all inmates of a cell are more or less traduced) by the papers; had not made much money out of his transactions; made about $7 and two watches; only stopped two men, one on Tuesday night, about midnight, and the other on Friday night. It never entered his head that other men might use their weapons; didn't believe any men would go up a street like Washington street at midnight with pistols cocked ready for use against such ruffians; was surprised to learn that one man did for certain; guessed he would be identified if he came up for trial, but he would tell the Court something when that undesirable period in his career actually arrived. Thought his case did excite something of a sensation.

He spoke in a low, tremulous voice, paced his cell at intervals, puffed his cigar and sat down out of the light.

The reporter wished him all the luck he deserved and left him. Montgomery, Glade, and Walsh will hail him as a man and a brother.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The appearance of Mrs. Lander, at the Academy of Music last night, recalls a reminiscence of the time when the greater part of Chicago was visibly and materially effected by the recalcitration of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. On the night of Oct. 9 Mrs. Lander was billed to appear in "Elizabeth" at Hooley's Opera House. She took the matter under consideration, and decided not to appear at the time and place aforesaid—apprehensive, no doubt, of a somewhat too warm reception. Indeed, the lady sincerely doubted whether Chicago was a good place for actresses just at that time, and, so anxious was she to leave the city, that she paid an expressman a sum nearly equivalent to half the proceeds of a well-filled auditorium to take her trunks from the Sherman House to the railroad depot. She seems to have had a presentiment that nothing short of this procedure would save the magnificent dresses which she wears when personating the Virgin Queen. She did save them, however, and her auditors last night saw the part dressed as they have not seen it since the days of Ristori. They saw it superbly acted, too,—those who were present, for the attendance was not up to the numerical average of the Academy, although by no means scanty. People find it difficult to shift suddenly from Dutch dialect and a concert olio to the severely legitimate drama, and must wait a night or two before they bethink themselves that the later is of the highest order of merit, and deserves their support. Mrs. Lander's rendition of the *role* of *Elizabeth* is not unfamiliar in Chicago. She is recognized, and deservedly, as one of the greatest of American tragediennes. In her hands the part is most ably rendered, for she has bestowed a lifetime of study upon it. She was laboring under a slight hoarseness last night, which marred the effect in some of the lighter phases, but which was not at all noticeable in the stronger characters. Her support in the persons of Miss Bailey, Mrs. Myers, Miss Cappel, and Messrs. Lawlor, Padgett, Bock, Evenham, and Maynard was most adequate and excellent. Mr. Lawlor's personation of *Essex* being one of the finest representations which that admirable actor has given us. The general smoothness was much injured by an unfortunate casting of the part of *Howard*, which was not played by Mr. Armstrong, as announced in the programmes. The offending actor was summarily discharged by Mr. Gardiner, and the change will not fail to produce a decided improvement. "Elizabeth" will be given to-night, to-morrow, and Thursday night, and the lovers of fine acting should be out in full force.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

The attendance at the Globe, where "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," was revived was large and enthusiastic. The same bill to-night and during the week.

At the West Side Opera House, Arlington, Kemble, and Cotton were well patronized. The attraction of the evening was the first appearance of Harrigan and Hart, song and dance men, who are immense in their line of business.

THE "MUSICAL JUBILEE."

The following letter explains itself:

NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24, 1872.

Editor Chicago Tribune

DEER SIR: I have sent to your paper a idea, in regard to a mamoth musical Jubilee to be held in Chicago next June. I propose to take Twelve thousand Dollars stock and to raise it by subscription to 80,000—I do not like that Boston shall eclipse the West—With our railroad communications—a great success can be obtained, I propose, a *colliseum* to be built on the west side—to seat sixty Thousand and a vocal chorus of 6200 voices I would like you to give the object a voice, if possible in to morrows Edition Yours, most Respectfuly—

THOS. CORWIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The present bonded debt of the city of Louisville is $6,153,500—equal to 10 per cent of the assessed value of the real estate and improvements of the city.

—Joseph F. Page, of Philadelphia, has donated to the Baptist Home of that city a lot of two acres in West Philadelphia, with $30,000.

—The city of Richmond has been presented by the students of the Normal School with an iron fountain, to be placed near the Post Office.

—Halifax has just decided to expend $2,000 in numbering its streets anew. The letters are of a metallic substance,—white raised letter on a blue ground.

—The net proceeds of the Memphis Mardi Gras festivities were divided between the St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Leath Orphan Asylum, Church Orphan's Home, and Jewish Orphan Asylum, which each received $384.10.

—Colonel Warner, of New Orleans, has placed on the table of an editor in that city an egg having three distinct yolks, and measuring seven and one-fourth inches in length and six inches in circumference.

—The Paducah *Kentuckian* says: "We understand that there are large numbers of black wolves roaming about in Livingston County, and that they are thinning out the sheep-folds with fearful velocity. The inhabitants are talking of building pens to catch them in. They are large, ferocious, and dangerous, and it is said do not hesitate to attack human beings. Their howlings can be heard among the hills throughout the night."

—A Hartford Good Templar, in selling a building lot in a country village, had this clause inserted in the deed: "This deed is given upon the condition that no spirituous or intoxicating liquors, ale, beer, or cider shall ever be sold on these premises by the grantee, his heirs, assigns, successors, agents, or lessees; and, in case this condition shall not be complied with, the purchase money shall be forfeited, and all buildings erected thereon."

—The son and daughter of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the Canon, are residents of Colorado Springs, Col.

—The Columbus (Ky.) *Spectator* says: "That Adair County was once the favorite hunting-ground of Daniel Boone, there is hardly the possibility of a doubt. Upon a beech tree standing on a piece of woodland belonging to Wash Smith, six miles west of this place, may be found the following, legibly cut in the bark, though bearing the evidence of time: 'D. Boone, 1773;' 'Gary, 1773.' The tree also bears other evidences of Dan's skill as a carvist, amongst which are couchant beasts of the forest, a tomahawk, etc."

—At Washington, on Washington's birthday, F. Widdows performed the following pieces on the Metropolitan Church chimes, ringing the changes on eight bells: Hail Columbia; Red, White and Blue; When Johnny Comes Marching Home; Tramp, Tramp; Rally Round the Flag; John Brown; I Love the Merry Sunshine; When the Band Begins to Play; Vive l' America; The Campbells are Coming; I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls; Watch on the Rhine; Yankee Doodle; Home Again, and Home, Sweet Home.

—A man at Turner, Me., has a contract for the manufacture of 150,000 wooden boot-heels for a Boston firm. These heels are attached to the boot or shoe in this wise: A piece of leather about a quarter of an inch thick is fitted to the bottom of the wooden heel, and a screw passes through the leather and wood into a metallic plate, which is nailed to the outer sole. In this way a man can change his boot-heels in a moment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hope for the Despairing.—Because your hair comes away in bunches, don't despond. We guarantee that Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator will stop this calamity in three days. Nay, more, we guarantee that it will promote a full restoration of the fibres. There will be no further shedding of the hair, nor any change in its color, while you continue to use the article. Sold by all druggists.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 28, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

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Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson, & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black, by a single application of Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

SPRING GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage.)

Have received, and are daily opening a great variety of

New Spring Goods!

Spring Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Cretonne Poplins,
Printed Foulards,
Printed Cashmeres,
Printed Cretonnes,
French Chintz,
Poplin Plaids,
Percales,
Eng., French & Scotch Prints and Ginghams,
Spring Shawls,
Etc., etc., etc.

We offer great inducements to buyers of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Having a very complete assortment of all goods pertaining to this department.

The assortment of our well-known "HARRIS SEAMLESS" Kid Gloves is now complete.

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

FORMERLY AT 106 and 108 State, 56 and 58 Washington-st.

SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

SILKS A SPECIALTY.

Continued Attractions.

JUST OPENED:

An elegant new line of Japanese Poplins, from 50c a yard upwards.

New Striped Japanese Silks in great variety.

New Brocade Japanese Silks in every shade.

The latest novelties in Silks for Spring Costumes and Dresses, comprising White and Grisaille grounds, with hair line, solid, and Black Stripes, &c., &c.

A few of the Dark Stripe Silks, at 75 cents, still left.

A full assortment of New Spring and Evening Shades in Gros Grains, Failles, Poult de Soies, &c., &c.

Lowest prices on all Black Silks.

We can show customers a large stock of Silks, second to none in variety and cheapness.

138 Twenty-second-st.

BURNING OILS, &C.

BURNING AND LUBRICATING LARD OIL WORKS OF GEST & ATKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF Lard and Grease Oils, Miners' Lamp Oil, Sperm Signal Oil, Machinery Oils, Tallow Oils, Paraffine Oil, Head-Light Oil, W. Va. Oils, Spindle Oil, West Oils. COTTON WASTE, CAR CANDLES, Axle Grease, AND ALL KINDS OF Machinery Oils and Greases, For Mills, Factories, Machine Shops and Railroads. Send for List and Prices.

Eggleston-av., and Fifth-st., CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye

Has become celebrated throughout the entire continent of North and South America. It is really astonishing that, in a comparatively short time, it should have attained such vast and increasing popularity, a sure and undeniable proof of its excellence and superiority over all other preparations of the same kind. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Prof. Jevons' Work on "Political Economy."

Yesterdays with Authors," and Other New Books.

THE THEORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By W. STANLEY JEVONS, M. A., Professor of Logic and Political Economy in Owen's College, Manchester, London, and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1871.

As Pastiat has done the most to bring Political Economy within the reach of common people, so undoubtedly has Professor Jevons, in the volume before us, done the most to put it beyond the reach of scholars. We are glad to recognize the author as one of those who believe that there are important truths to be discovered in the domain of this noble science, and who are zealously seeking after them; but we are constrained to say, that the first reading of Professor Jevons' new work is disappointing, part of it unintelligible, and another part inconclusive. That which Political Economy most needs is an audience. It is as one of its Scottish expounders has said, "a science little understood even by educated persons." To the multitude it is known very much as Hebrew or Sanscrit are known,—things vaguely supposed to be useful to those who understand them. To the class of workingmen who have attained admission to the Trades' Unions, it is looked upon as a conspiracy to cheat them out of their dues. To the average professional man, it is infelicitous and a correspondence. Nobody is one inch thick is fitted to the man heel, and a screw passes and wood into a metallic ed to the outer sole. In this change his boot-heels in a

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Repairing.—Because your ly bunches, don't despond. We ston's Chemical Hair Invigorcelebrity in three days. We ove that it will promote a full brow. There will be no further ir, nor any change in its color, to use the article. Sold by all

Only.—$150,000 in 3,000 Legally Distributed, March 25, ital Gift Concert at Mercy Hospital, ed by the Sisters of Mercy, 3,000. Tickets, $5 each, or two Many inducements to clubs. ers address Potter & Gardiner,

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Indigestion, Dyspepsia, General Debility, the Fever-Haunts Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark best tonic, made by Caswell, of York, and sold by all druggist sts.

made smooth by using Dunham manufactured by Caswell, Hazard

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ese Silks,
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ed Cashmeres,
ed Cretonnes,
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n Plaids,
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French & Scotch
s and Ginghams,
g Shawls,
c., etc.

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235 & 237
MADISON-ST.
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State, 56 and 58 Washington-st.

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A SPECIALTY.

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w line of Japanese Poplins, a yard upwards.
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Japanese Silks in every shade.
rdities in Silks for Spring Costs.
d Dresses, comprising White allie grounds, with hair line, Black Stripes. &c., &c.
Dark Stripe Silks, at 75 cents,

ent of New Spring and Evening Dress Goods, Fallies, Poult de., &c.
on all Black Silks.

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Tallow Oils,
Paraffine Oils,
Head-Light Oil,
W. Va. Oils,
Lubricating Oil,
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COTTON WASTE,
CAR CANDLES,
Axle Grease,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Machinery Oils and Greases,
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Send for List and Prices.
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dye is the best in the world—perfect and instantaneous; no disappointment. This dye imparts immediately a splendid black or brown; produces a beautiful; does not contain a particle of lime, sulphur or nitrate of silver. Sold by all Druggists in the City of New York.

ure's Liquid Hair Dye
ersed throughout the entire world, and South America. It is really wonderful operation; short time, it changes, to a permanently shut color, without injury to the hair or skin. Sold by all Druggists. Proof of the excellence and efficacy of this preparation of the same is to be found in the signatures of Madison Square, N. Y.

PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
E ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
epsia and digestion, and it is universally
ed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Provisions,
Oilmen, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

YESTERDAYS WITH AUTHORS.

By JAMES T. FIELDS, Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: For sale by all booksellers. 1872.

All those who met Mr. Fields in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and listened to the delightful reminiscences of his favorite authors which he recalled in "Our Whispering Gallery," will be glad to know that these reminiscences have been published in more permanent shape, and have been christened with the more suggestive title of "Yesterdays with Authors." Mr. Fields, by virtue of his long and honorable career as a publisher, had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance and a correspondence which grew from a business to a friendly character with the authors whom he recalls to us —Hawthorne, Hawthorne, Dickens, Wordsworth, and Miss Mitford; and to the opportunities which these intimacies gave him of knowing those of whom he writes, he owes his own grace of authorship. His work is made up of personal recollections of them, not of criticisms of their works, and has all the charm, therefore, of biography. To aid him in drawing his sketches, he notes liberally from his correspondence; for the letters of an author give a much clearer insight into his real character than his books. Each of these sketches is a mosaic of memories, put together with a loving hand, and reflecting all the lights of pathos, and humor, and sentiment. Mr. Fields writes with all the ease and grace that characterized his earlier works, and with a charm which, seemingly will never grow old. There is all the familiarity, freshness, and vigor of youth, and a cordiality of sympathy in his sketches, which give assurance that the author's heart is as young as ever. Some matter additional to that which appeared in "Our Whispering Gallery" has been incorporated with the recollections, including a letter of Miss Mitford's charming letters. Every reader who possesses the works of these authors should also possess these reminiscences, that he may know them more intimately.

HOGGEN AND OTHER POEMS. Boston: B. B. Russell. 1871.

Boston has just put forth another poetical venture this time anonymous,—a venture with a little merit and a great deal of audacity, but with no special hint that Professor Longfellow is likely to lose his laurels, or that any of the other poets suburban to Boston are likely to be eclipsed. The anonymous bard has a great deal of courage, however,—enough even to enclose in his volume a circular full of equivocal notices of his poems, and to challenge the charge of immaturity in his prefatory note to his publisher. He is evidently not a Keats to be killed by his reviewers, but rather a Byron, who will take up the cudgels in the defence of himself. Notwithstanding the clarion tones of semi-defiance which he sounds in his preface, the general reviewer will be inclined to join the general reviewer in the opinion that it would have been better had the fledgling waited until his wings were fully grown before he attempted a flight, and especially had he dropped the sensational immorality which disfigures almost every poem in the volume, however much he attempts to conceal it. It is not difficult to perceive that he has read Byron, and Alexander Smith, and Swinburne, and has appropriated the faults of all of them. In a word, the work is careless, slipshod, crude and offensive, from a moral as well as political view.

SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORY OF KING HENRY THE EIGHTH. Edited, with Notes, by WILLIAM J. ROLFE, A. M., formerly Head Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. With Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

Rolfe's editions of "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Tempest" are already well known to Shakspearean scholars, and have received high praise for the carefulness and scholarly manner in which they have been edited. The "Henry the Eighth," which has just appeared from the press of the Messrs. Harper, and makes the third of the series, like its predecessors, has been compiled with the greatest care, the text being the result of a collection of the Folio of 1623, with all the modern editions which have any critical value. It is thoroughly annotated, and quite profusely illustrated also. It has been edited in especially the same way as Greek and Latin classics are edited for educational purposes, and the leading features being a pure text, with expurgations, and notes for its elucidation. The work was primarily prepared for school purposes; but we doubt not that, when it is completed, it will find its place in the general library, and will fill a very prominent place in the regard of every Shakspearean scholar, from the good taste and discrimination with which the work has been done, and the historical value of its notes which accompany it. The publishers have seconded Mr. Rolfe's endeavors, and have succeeded in producing a volume which is specially creditable for its beauty of type, binding, and general convenience for reading.

THE LEE CASE.

Audi Alteram Partem.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am under obligations to you for so kindly allowing me the use of your columns to reply to an infamous article published in the Louisville *Ledger*, in which not only is my own character aspersed, but, with a "chivalry" peculiar, I hope, to those gallant Kentuckians,—one of whom can whip a dozen Yankees,—the fair fame of a pure and high-minded lady is paraded before the gaping crowd, of scandal-mongers as figuring in "an elopement."

I am nothing of a lawyer, Mr. Editor, and unskilled in making "the worse appear the better part." This is the first time I have had to defend my character, and I scarcely know how to go about it. I will begin, however, by stating who I am, give a brief account of my life, and then refer to the charges alluded to above.

I am a great-grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, the Mover of the Declaration of Independence, and a grand-nephew of Arthur and William Lee,—the former United States Minister to Prussia, and Commissioner to France, with Deane and Franklin; the latter a signer of the Declaration. My father was the late Rev. Richard Henry Lee, LL. D. (of London County, Virginia), who wrote biographies of R. H. and Arthur Lee, an article on Washington, and the United States Navy as Private Secretary to Admiral Bell, and served under such officers as Tatnall, Foote, Paulding, Dahlgren, etc., until his death, in 1866. Though extremely doubtful as to the justness, fitness, or propriety of the course taken by our Southern leaders in precipitating the war, I have no doubt entertained by my father, in common with many eminent Virginians—General Lee and his brother, Gen. Fitzhugh, the Hon. Chapman Coleman, among the number,—I entered the Confederate service, and was assigned to the squadron in which Lieut. Gen. Pendleton, of Hampton Roads I was severely wounded. I left the service, and took no further part in the war; since the war I have been engaged in teaching—in some of our best schools, North and South,—lecturing for benevolent purposes, and preparing some books for the press. Among these latter, was a compiled edition of Leigh Hunt's Poetical Works (Mesnor & Baird), undertaken at the request of the publishers, of "Book of the Sonnet," edited by Mr. Hunt and myself. In this way I have obtained my livelihood, and, I trust, have been enabled to contribute to the interest and instruction of my fellow-men.

Now for the statements of the *Ledger*: The first is, that I "have been imposing upon the sympathies of the Southern people by claiming to be a nephew and adopted son of General Lee, *falsely false*. In my lecturing tours, I have sometimes been spoken of as a *brother*, then a *nephew*, then again a *son*, of General Lee. This was my fault. But, whenever such mistakes came to my notice, I rectified them. I never claimed to be more than I was. I am *not* so proud of my connection with General Lee as to lead me to *boast* of my relationship to him. I feel proud to be one of an ancient stock of English noblemen; that I am a lineal descendant of a long line of heroes, who have signally distinguished for high honor for eight hundred years; and, greater than all, that I am a great-grandson of the "Cicero of the Revolution," and the Mover of the Declaration of Independence. And, as for "playing upon the sympathies of the people of Kentucky," I have only to point to the thousands of brave Confederate soldiers, now almost dying, while their leaders, with scarcely an exception, are living in opulence, to show that I forgot, in the hour of need, the hope of any one who cared for "sympathy" in that quarter. No, sir, I have not appealed to the people of Kentucky for sympathy or aid. I have made my own living, while in the State, by my labor; I have taught, lectured for various benevolent purposes, and contributed to Kentucky soil, but *never*, in a *single instance*, have I asked or received a dollar for my services.

It is a base sneak that I "wrote a pitiful letter to General Breckinridge, and succeeded in getting $50 from him." This, too, is *false*. Several months ago I wrote to General B., telling him that I was a great-grandson of Richard Henry Lee, and a *cousin* of General Lee. I told him I was anxious to finish a book upon which I was engaged, and that owing to a recent pecuniary disaster, I was somewhat straitened for means to carry out my literary purposes. I told him I had access to many Revolutionary documents, which were a part of the "Lee Papers," and which I would let him have at his own valuation. He replied that he was, like myself, a ruined man; that he could not consent to deprive me of such relics; and sent me *ten dollars*. I returned the money, and sent him the money by mail, but he says he never received it. I wrote, also, to Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, making the same proposition, but never heard from him in reply. I wrote a line to Colonel Johnston about money, and he will bear witness to the fact.

The *Ledger* says "that, by adroit letters, I *induced* the Legislature to grant me the use of the hall for a lecture." This is another falsehood. I was *solicited*, time and again, by Colonel Jesse and others, to come to Frankfort and deliver a lecture. I was not in the least anxious to engage with him. I was under the impression that Colonel Jesse would corroborate my account of this matter.

The next two assertions made are, that I *ingratiated* myself into the confidence of the principal of a school in Newcastle and circled around the community lecturing, and inspired the confidence of the people." This is false. I tendered my services, in the usual way, to teach in the school, and while there, I did, I trust, as well as I could, not merely in the school, but by giving a course of *public* lectures, the money so raised may be very much needed by many, and delivered several lectures in other places, never asking or receiving a penny for so doing. Thus, in the space of three months, I gained the confidence of the people. As to my conduct while in Newcastle, I can confidently refer to Mr. Holland, the editor of the *Constitutionalist*; Drs. Gidham, Matthews, and others.

I wish I could pass over that part of the *Ledger's* article which refers to my daughter; but justice to her, as well as myself, demands that I make some explanation. The lady in question accompanied me, with the knowledge and sanction of her parents, to Louisville, and, in the full confidence of the parties, I was induced to engage with him for a year. Soon after her arrival, she had occasion to suggest some alterations in the management of the school, which were not kindly received; and, from this moment, a series of petty annoyances and persecutions were inaugurated, which rendered the lady's life a most unhappy one. She was spoken of before the pupils as a "Yankee;" her manners were criticised; and in many ways her life was rendered miserable. As we were engaged to be married, I deemed it my duty to advise her to resign. She did so, and accompanied by her mother, left for New York.

Some time after this, hearing I was sick, she determined—with the full knowledge and consent of the mother—to come and see me, and see that I was properly cared for. Her solicitude was not warranted by my condition; and it was fortunate that she should return home, and remain till I was proper to come for her. The whole story of the *marriage ceremony* being suddenly interrupted by a sort of "Vigilance Committee," is absolutely false. In my lecturing tours, I have sometimes been spoken of as a *brother*, then a *nephew*, then again a *son*, of General Lee. This was my fault. But, whenever such mistakes came to my notice, I rectified them. I never claimed to be more than I was. I am *not* so proud of my connection with General Lee as to lead me to *boast* of my relationship to him. I feel proud to be one of an ancient stock of English noblemen; that I am a lineal descendant of a long line of heroes, who have signally distinguished for high honor for eight hundred years; and, greater than all, that I am a great-grandson of the "Cicero of the Revolution," and the Mover of the Declaration of Independence. And, as for "playing upon the sympathies of the people of Kentucky," I have only to point to the thousands of brave Confederate soldiers, now almost dying, while their leaders, with scarcely an exception, are living in opulence, to show that I forgot, in the hour of need, the hope of any one who cared for "sympathy" in that quarter. No, sir, I have not appealed to the people of Kentucky for sympathy or aid. I have made my own living, while in the State, by my labor; I have taught, lectured for various benevolent purposes, and contributed to Kentucky soil, but *never*, in a *single instance*, have I asked or received a dollar for my services.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The growth of Chicago has been so extraordinary that it is not surprising that policies adopted some years ago should now be found to be insufficient in their details for the present. Not so long ago but the incorporators are still among us, hale, hearty, and active citizens, Chicago undertook to supply itself with water drawn by a one-horse pump from a well sunk on Michigan avenue and distributed through log mains. A few years later, and the aspiring city erected the old water tower, and sunk a well in the North Division; and this, in turn, failing, we constructed the lake tunnel, the new water tower, and erected new machinery. We have now reached the full capacity of the new works to supply. It is time to consider, before we go any further, whether we have not overlooked any important details in this policy, and whether we may not obviate much of the present difficulty. We have constructed the tunnel, which is capable of furnishing to the wells 54,000,000 gallons daily; over these wells we have erected ponderous machinery, which is at work without intermission, day and night, all the year, in the vain effort to deliver 25,000,000 gallons daily with a head of 138 feet. We have but one system of water-supply, and to the water drawn from the pipes in basements there is given the same force as that which is drawn at the highest point. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of the water consumed in this city is drawn at an elevation of not over six feet, and, as a consequence, the power exercised at the pumping works to give a head of 138 feet to this amount is wasted, and, except at rare intervals, water cannot be obtained in any building at a greater height than 20 feet. Our machinery, therefore is employed in an effort to give a head which is wholly unnecessary for two-thirds of the consumption, and, as a consequence, wastes the power which would enable it to give that head in those cases where it is really needed. It is a clear case of labor in vain, a hopeless task, and one which perils the safety and sufficiency of the entire water-supply of the city.

It is a matter of easy demonstration that the manufacturers and others who are the largest consumers do not need any head to the water they use, and that, if the city would furnish them a supply of water to be received into wells on their premises, they, by their own pumps, would manage the rest. The experience of the past has been sufficient to cause the proprietors of all large establishments to provide themselves with a water-supply in no wise dependent on the city water works, which are daily becoming less equal to the demand, and whose operations may at any moment be suspended. The time has now come for meeting this question, and of providing the means for a three-fold end: 1. Affording such relief to the already overtaxed water machinery that it may deliver water in the higher parts of buildings, and supply the remoter parts of the city. 2. That the larger consumers may have an inexhaustible supply of water at all times, subject to no accidents. 3. That the Fire Department should have a constant and abundant supply of water, in no way dependent on the pumps.

These results can be obtained by drawing from the lake, at a slight depth, a supply of water, to be conveyed by one large main through the North and South Divisions, and perhaps two through the West Division, these mains, connected by a net-work of smaller pipes upon each street, conveying to every building making the connection a supply of water subject to no other vicissitude than the failure of the lake. In each building or yard, work-shop, factory, warehouse, and livery stable, there could be sunk a well which would of necessity be at all times full, and the water of which would be always available. At each street intersection, like wells could be constructed for the Fire Department, each well capable of furnishing half a dozen engines with an unlimited supply of water, thus enabling all the apparatus to get near the fire, and not, as now, be scattered over an area of half a mile square. These things being accomplished, and the regular water source being relieved of all delivery for these purposes, it would be able to deliver water to dwellings and hotels in the remotest parts of the city, and in the second and third stories of buildings, at half the strain which is now vainly spent in the attempt.

The cost of this work will, of course, be considerable, but it is a matter in which the cost becomes a subordinate consideration. The Council voted, two years ago, to expend one million and a half of dollars to extend the present system to the West Division. That measure has never been carried out, because of the inability of the Council to choose between the bids of the several owners of sites. One-third of this sum would establish this new and independent water-supply through all the densely-populated and manufacturing districts of the city, giving immediate relief to the regular water service, and furnishing to the greater consumers a better supply, and furnishing a protection against fire wholly unattainable under the present system, no matter how much it may be enlarged.

The present is the most favorable opportunity for beginning this auxiliary water-supply. The glaring defect in our present system can now be remedied at less cost and less inconvenience than at any time hereafter, when the streets in the North and South Divisions will have been raised in grade. The insufficiency of our present system, its failure to furnish the head of water where the head is needed, and the expensive waste of power in furnishing the head where it is not needed, all point to the necessity of an independent supply for manufacturing purposes and for the Fire Department, and now is the time for at least beginning the work. An accident to the boilers or engines at the water-works would leave Chicago without water for any purpose. Is it wise any longer to leave the entire business of the city liable to suspension, and the entire city at the mercy of a fire? Is it not a matter of absolute necessity that we should furnish the Fire Department with water available under all circumstances? We commend this matter to the consideration of the Common Council as one demanding early action.

SPANISH AND ITALIAN SENSITIVENESS.

A new disturbance of foreign relations has now arisen between the United States and Spain on the one hand and Italy on the other. With the Catacazy affair in Russia, the sale of arms to the French Government, the Alabama complication, the vessel-seizures in Paraguay, and the new complications with Spain and Italy, the State Department cannot complain of dull times, and Secretary Fish can indulge in diplomatic letter-writing to his heart's content. Fortunately, however, there is no cause for serious apprehensions in these [illegible] disturbances, which at most can only [illegible] in the recall of the alleged offending Ministers, and the substitution of others who have no opinions of their own, or, if they have them, have prudence enough not to express them. In the charges which are brought against Mr. Sickles and Mr. Marsh, however, we do not see any special cause for complaint. It is not likely that any man could go to Madrid and make a move or express an opinion which would not be offensive to some one of the monthly [illegible] of government with which that country is afflicted. In the confusion of factions, cabals, and conspiracies which pass for Government in Spain, and which have grown so distracting that even Amadeus himself has got tired out and wants to go back to Italy, it is not likely that any American, educated in the political forms and precepts of a stable Republican Government, would long succeed in steering his way between these factions, unless he were a wooden man. On the other hand, Minister Sickles has seemed to us to have been remarkably prudent and careful under remarkably aggravating circumstances, especially with reference to the Spanish atrocities in Cuba; and, if he has offended the cerulean blood of the Hidalgos, it is due quite as much to the catechising of the State Department as to any action of his own. During his recent visit to this country he certainly expressed himself in friendly terms towards the Spanish Court, and deprecated any strife between the two countries in the Florida case. The necessity of disturbing Mr. Marsh in his relations seems to us of even less importance than in the case of Mr. Sickles. There is no charge that he has intermeddled with the political affairs of Italy, or sought to embroil her in difficulty with any other nation. He has simply expressed an opinion to his own Government concerning the Government to which he is accredited, and that the Italians should find fault with it betrays a remarkable degree of national sensitiveness. Neither of these gentlemen has played the part of Catacazy, and we presume that nothing more serious will grow out of these charges than a temporary coolness between Mr. Sickles and Spain and Mr. Marsh and Italy, which will be removed by a diplomatic emollient such as Secretary Fish knows how to apply both gracefully and well.

MR. NELSON'S EMINENT DOMAIN BILL.

The bills in the State Legislature to provide for the exercise of the Right of Eminent Domain seem as far from enactment now as when they were first introduced, more than a year ago, into our General Assembly. One is called Senate bill and the other "Nelson's Substitute." The essential point of difference between them relates to deductions for benefits. Both bills provide that just compensation shall be made to the owners of private property taken or damaged for public use,—such compensation to be ascertained by a jury. The Senate bill, however, provides that, in assessing the compensation or damages to which the party may be entitled, the jury shall take into consideration and estimate the special benefits and advantages to the parties resulting from the construction and use of the improvement. And this sum shall be deducted from the damages, and the residue shall be paid to the persons whose property was taken or damaged. Nothing is said as to how this residue shall be raised by municipal corporations, whether by tax on real or personal property, or both; or whether the tax shall be levied on so much of the surrounding property as receives special benefit, and in the proportion of the benefit, or on all the property of the city in proportion to value, regardless of the question of benefit thereto.

Nelson's substitute is equally silent on this important point, and leaves the matter wholly unsettled. In the case of a railroad company, it is clear enough that the company shall pay the damage,—how it may procure the money is nobody's business. But, in the case of a municipal corporation, it becomes a very interesting question. The special benefits that may be deducted under the ninth section of the Senate bill may not, in a majority of cases, amount to 10 per cent of the damages awarded. Who is to pay the remaining 90 per cent?

Nelson's bill enacts that *no* benefits shall be deducted from damages; but the parties shall have full compensation for the value of their property, although the improvement may be of no appreciable value to any other persons than themselves. But it does not say who shall pay them, except, inferentially, that the property of the whole city shall be mulct.

The Constitution is also silent on the question. It simply provides "that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation,—to be ascertained by a jury." It says nothing as to who shall pay the damages, and nothing as to whether benefits shall be considered or deducted from the gross damages. The answers to these questions are left to the General Assembly. Nelson's bill does not determine the fact, and it should not be allowed to pass until it does. Shall those who are specially benefited by the improvement, or those who are not benefited, pay the damages. The whole controversy revolves around the question as to who shall pay the damages. Suppose one man is benefited fifty times as much as another, shall each pay in the same proportion? Shall A, benefited 50 per cent, B, 10 per cent, C, O, and D, injured 20 per cent, all be compelled to contribute in proportion to their taxable property? Suppose ten men are benefited 99 per cent of the value of the property taken or damaged, and 990 men receive 1 per cent benefit, shall the latter pay 99 per cent of the damages while only receiving 1 per cent of the benefits? Mr. Nelson and his supporters insist that they shall; but his bill makes no provision for levying the damages on the municipal corporation. It is fatally lame in prescribing no method whereby the money shall be raised. Shall it be by tax levied on all the property of the city per valuation? or so much per foot on real estate? or so much per foot on the street opened, or widened, or extended? or on all the surrounding property deemed benefited, in proportion to the same? There is no answer to these questions in Nelson's bill. The Constitution is silent on the point, and the Courts, not having legislative powers, cannot decide it; and, unless it is determined, the bill is imperfect and worthless.

It is a plain and undeniable proposition that benefits should be paid for by those who receive them, and, as far as practicable, in the proportion that each is benefited. The jury has only half finished its work, therefore, when it has ascertained the amount of compensation that should be made to the persons whose property has been taken or damaged. The other half of its duty is to ascertain and declare who has received the benefits accruing from the property taken, and in what proportion they shall pay them. If the jury returns a verdict that all the property of the corporation has been equally benefited, no matter where it is located, or of what it consists, then a tax should be levied by valuation to pay the damages. If the jury should determine that half the damages should be charged against the city and the other half against the adjoining property, then the money could be raised accordingly. But, if it returned a verdict that none of the benefits accruing from the improvement extended to all the property of the city, then the cost of the work must be charged against so much property as is adjudged to be benefited. Such a rule as this is based on common sense and fairness, and does not outrage the sense of justice by taxing Wabash avenue, for example, to widen its rival, State street; or tax Clark street to pay for extending its rival, Dearborn; or tax the whole city for making improvements which are purely local, and intended for the benefit of a few individuals. Where has our Common Council the authority to assess the cost of opening, widening, or extending a street upon the tax-payers of the whole city, regardless of the resulting benefit or injury to their property? In the absence of such legal authority, any tax-payer could enjoin and defeat the collection of such tax.

There is another aspect of the case which Mr. Nelson has overlooked in his bill: In providing for making compensation to owners of property taken or damaged for public use, he leaves out of view the damages that will be inflicted on unbenefited persons in the shape of taxes to pay for such property. Can their property be taken in order to compensate the other parties without some provision being made to recompense them? Take the State street case, for example: The damages awarded to A we will suppose to be $50,000, and $2,000 of the amount is levied by general tax on the property of B, on Wabash avenue, who has received no benefit, but really has been injured by the improvement of the rival street. The tax-collector sells one of B's lots on that avenue. Has he not received a damage to the extent of the loss of his lot, and is he not, according to the bill of rights, entitled to just compensation? His property has been forcibly taken away from him, and, in effect, given to the State street man. It is nonsense to affirm that his remaining Wabash property has been benefited, for the contrary is the fact. Then, according to the principle of Nelson's bill, he will have the right to seize some other man's lot, in some other part of the town, whereby to indemnify himself; and the last man whose property has been taken can seize some other man's, to make himself whole. Where will all this lead to?

The fundamental error of the Nelson scheme is, that it makes no equitable provision for assessing the damages on those who have received the benefits arising from the improvement; but it rests on the false and absurd assumption that all the property of a city is equally benefited by the widening, opening, or extending of any street or alley, in any part of a city, and therefore the cost and damages of such work should be taxed on every citizen in proportion to his property. A bill founded on a principle so vicious and erring as this, is built on sand, and will tumble to the ground when the winds of justice blow and the rains of common sense beat upon it.

FORNEY'S LAST LETTER.

Colonel Forney seems to be attempting the temporary and dexterous performance of riding two horses which are going in opposite directions. Nothing is more certain than that he must either take one horse or the other, or come to the ground. He is dining one day with the President, the next with Sumner. The courtier who is so happy on two days is very likely to dine alone on the third. Some parties seem to be informed that he has resigned his Collectorship to be independent of Presidential influence, while others avow that it is with a view to support President Grant for re-election without being supposed to be influenced by six thousand dollars a year. To-day he is reported as conferring with Greeley and other designing persons concerning the Cincinnati "revolt." To-morrow it is intimated that, having helped elect several Presidents on very low terms without advantage to himself, he is looking out for something better next time.

No better specimen of Mr. Forney's balancing has yet appeared than his letter which we published yesterday. It states, on the authority of the late General Rawlins, that General Grant was reluctant to surrender a life income of $15,000 a year, as General of the Army, in exchange for two brief terms of office as President, at $25,000 per year, from which he would emerge, at 56 years of age, in a destitute condition, without any future provision for his family. It thus distinctly implies that he would not have accepted the Presidency for one term had he not thought himself sure of a second, and even then that he was making a probable pecuniary sacrifice, in order, not to satisfy any private or personal ambition, but to gratify the desires of the Republican party. From this point of view, Mr. Forney seems to be appealing on behalf of the President for a renomination on pecuniary grounds, which have not heretofore been urged. We are told that the President accepted his first term only because he felt sure of a second, and hence, if he fails of a second term, he becomes the victim of a sort of popular breach of faith.

Again, Mr. Forney says that General Rawlins foresaw that, if he (Grant) accepted presents from the rich whose vast fortunes he had saved, he would be accused as the willing recipient of gifts. The fault alleged against the President is not that he was a willing recipient of gifts, but that he too often rewarded the givers with public offices. When gifts to a very high public officer are reciprocated by public patronage, they assume a questionable shape. We will not analyze the broad, though incidental, assumption that General Grant has saved "the vast fortunes of the rich," and that his presents were, therefore, the mere bestowal of a small part of the nation's wealth on one who had a sort of moral claim on the whole of it. Such enthusiastic metaphors were common during the war period, though it was usual to include in them not only the General-in-Chief, but the whole army. Still, it was rather the unity of our Government that was in question during the war, and, had the rebellion been successful, it is not to be supposed that the vast fortunes of the rich at the North would have been perceptibly less than they are now.

There is something in these revelations implying that General Grant weighed the Presidency chiefly in the light of its pecuniary emoluments. We have been accustomed to regard the Presidency as an honor too high to be measured by the amount of the income it confers. The power to sway in so important a degree the destinies of forty millions of people, is the prize that has tempted the highest minds to covet the Presidency. The net profit in cash that might remain after four or eight years in office, has never been a ruling consideration. Nor was it ever before intimated that a President needed a second term in order to give him a competency for the rest of his life. General Grant certainly rendered the most eminent and valuable services to his country while acting as a General of our armies. A considerable effort was made, both by Congress and by private persons, to place him above pecuniary anxiety. If these efforts have failed, they should be renewed and prosecuted to success; but they should not operate as a mortgage on the office of President. That should be free to be disposed of according to the present and future interests of the country. It may be for those interests that General Grant should be re-elected. This is quite a different thing from re-electing him on the cash principles sketched out by Colonel Forney.

THE GERMAN THEOLOGICAL WARFARE.

The letter which we published from a correspondent in North Germany (Mr. Edmund Jussen), in our last issue, gives a very clear and graphic account of the machinations of the Jesuits against the German Government, which is only one part of the fierce struggle which the Church of Rome is making against Dr. Doellinger in Germany and Pere Hyacinthe in France. The refusal of the Government to recognize the dogma of Papal infallibility by removing all theological professors who declined to accept the dogma—meaning, of course, Dr. Doellinger,—has incited this bitter warfare of the Jesuits against the Empire, the suppression of which may yet demand Bismarck's best energies. His own position may be inferred from a speech which he has recently made in the debate on the estimates for the Department of Public Worship. In regard to the charge that, in the Ministries, among the Privy Councillors and the other functionaries of the State, the Catholics are not represented in a fair proportion to their numbers in the population, Bismarck replies very tersely that he repudiates any obligation on the part of Government to take a denominational census, and then administers a home thrust to those making the charge by informing them that, as things now stand, Ministries in a Constitutional State must contain a majority favorable to the policy of the State. The *sequitur* to this proposition is peculiarly Bismarckian: "Nowadays, a Ministry without a certain homogeneousness cannot last long, for, in Prussia, though we stand in a rather elastic relation to each other in our various departments, we bear, notwithstanding, a common responsibility. I am to a certain point responsible for what is done by the Minister of Public Worship, and he, in his turn, must withdraw if he declines his share of responsibility for what is done by me." In other words, if the Minister of Public Worship don't like things, he can leave. This is an *argumentum ad hominem*, beyond which lies no appeal. He still further defines his opinions by a general declaration: "I take as my starting point that every form of religion among us should possess freedom of action and liberty of conscience, but from this principle I have never deduced the consequence that the adherents of every sect should be counted and enjoy a share in the Administration in proportion to their numbers." He furthermore expresses his surprise, on returning from France, to find a new sectarian army mobilized. He had expected to find in the Catholic Church a stay and an ally, and he had been led to believe, from the declarations of the Pope and some of the Bishops, that the Catholic Church would cheerfully accept the new Prussian institutions, but, on the other hand, discovered that the Catholic Church was decrying these institutions to the masses, whereupon he emphatically protests against it in the following strong declaration: "I accuse nobody of acting contrary to his convictions; but it seems to me that the character of this Catholic department has changed for the worse. It was originally formed in order that there might be civil servants whose principal duty it should be to exercise and support the rights of the State with respect to the Catholic Church. This they were to do, of course, in an amicable manner, as is usual between friendly powers. Latterly, however, they seem to me to have exclusively represented the rights of the Church in the State, and against the State. * * * I must insist on the point of view adopted by the Government, that the Government of a country in which religious equality exists cannot be expected to act on denominational principles in any respect. A Government can only act on denominational principles when it has a State's religion, which is not the case with us."

There is no mistaking such language as this. It is clear, terse, and emphatic, and gives the clue to the policy of the Government. Under such a declaration as this, it is evident that the machinations of the Jesuits will only result in their expulsion from Germany, as they have resulted in almost every other country, for the Jesuit is always the secret enemy of every form of government which he cannot control. It is impossible to give this speech any other construction. While the State will insist that every citizen be permitted to hold a dogma sacred, even when the Government does not accept it, it will not allow the ecclesiastical authorities to demand governmental recognition of that dogma, or even to exercise the power of State. In other words, the Church has one place and the State another, and they move hereafter independent of each other. Thus, while allowing the Catholic Church to act as a Church in theological matters without restriction, so long as it does not interfere with the State, all other denominations will have the same privilege. Under such a policy, Dr. Doellinger is free to denounce the dogma of Infallibility without fear of disturbance and to gather his followers about him, and the Jesuits, if they persist in their designs against the Government, will find themselves suppressed by the Government.

A delegation from the New York City branch of the Internationale has waited upon the Aldermanic Committee of Public Works in that city, and "demanded" that the authorities should provide free halls, lighted with free gas, for meetings of the people. Our despatches of yesterday said: "The Committee expressed sympathy with the idea, and will endeavor to advance it." It is natural that a portion of a body of men whose main idea about public works is apparently that of working on the public in any way whatever that will keep themselves in power, should pretend to sympathize with any propositions, however preposterous, which are gravely made by the representatives of any considerable part of the people. The amazing pettiness of the "demand" in question is truly remarkable. It is not that the right of popular discussion shall be granted; the right has never been disputed. It is not that the authorities shall protect the meetings of the people from disturbance and attack; they are not in danger of any such annoyances. It is simply that, because a number of persons wish to meet together, and yet do not think the privilege worth paying for, they ask the city to furnish them the place to meet in, and the light to illuminate the place. The illumination would be much better if it were directed to their own minds. Here is a great organization, which claims to number its members by tens of thousands in this country alone, playing the part of a pitiful beggar for broken scraps. A clean, comfortable hall, well-lighted and capable of seating one thousand persons, can be hired in New York for one night for $50. Five cents a piece from the men and women present would pay for everything. It has been published far and wide that the Internationale has fifty thousand members in New York City alone. If this is true, a tax of one mill *per capita* would pay for a hall capable of accommodating as many persons as would be likely to attend any single meeting. From this cool "demand" to be relieved, at the expense of the comfortably well-off portion of the people, of such a petty tax as this, it would seem that the idea which rules in England and France has made great progress here, so that poverty is looked upon rather as a badge of virtue and distinction, entitling its proud possessor to various rewards, than as the mask of shiftlessness in either its present victim or his ancestors. The people whom the Internationale wishes to have pay for their own amusements and for its diversions, owe their ability to do so to the thrift and shrewdness of themselves or their parents. In order to encourage these virtues, the Internationale proposes to tax their results that it may lavish charity upon those who have been too idle or too careless to practice them heretofore.

For the benefit of those disinterested office-holding editors and office-controlling politicians who have been so loud in asking what practical good could result from reforming the "best Civil Service in the world," we notice one of the minor points in the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee of the Kansas Legislature. In March, 1866, Senator Pomeroy and the Hon. Sidney Clarke began to scheme to secure re-election to the Senate and House respectively. It was deemed important to obtain the support of the Lawrence *Journal*, at that time under the editorial charge of one M. W. Reynolds. By a curious coincidence, the *Journal* began to urge the claims of Pomeroy and Clarke immediately after the receipt by Reynolds of a note for $1,000, signed by the two candidates. The bribe seems, however, to have been insufficient, for the *Journal* soon changed its mind and attacked the two worthies vigorously. After the contest was over and the constituency had elected Pomeroy, the note held by Reynolds was protested. He sued, and the defendants, with unblushing effrontery, plead that the note was given for an improper purpose, and so saved their pockets at the expense of their reputations. Their victim had the necessary papers prepared to carry the case to the Supreme Court, when another curious coincidence occurred. Reynolds was appointed Receiver of the Land Office in Southern Kansas, and the suit of Reynolds against Pomeroy and Clarke was straightway withdrawn. His official duties are now combined with those of editing a weekly paper, which supports Pomeroy for re-election for a third term. If the Civil Service Reform had been in practical operation, Senator Pomeroy would never have been able to procure his enemy's silence by giving him a Federal office. The suit would have been brought before the Supreme Court of Kansas, and Reynolds stung by treachery and defeat, might have been used to unseat Pomeroy, in the same manner in which the result of this investigation is to be used to unseat Caldwell. Neither Caldwell, of Kansas, nor Clayton, of Arkansas, should lose hope while Pomeroy retains his place, and Abbott, of North Carolina, can find two out of five Senators to report in favor of his preposterous claim to a seat among them.

The marked decline of the English drama is attracting much attention. It is many years since a play has been published as a literary work. The causes of such a state of things are readily discerned, but not so readily remedied. The Government supervision cramps the play-wrights more or less, often seriously. The lack of good actors has discouraged good work; for a first-class play, with the present vitiated taste of audiences, cannot succeed without first-class interpreters. Your average theatre-goer wishes to see and not to hear. A "grand transformation-scene," where many-colored lights flash across the stage, and a score or so of scantily-clothed women writhe and gesticulate upon it, will produce far larger cash returns than a scene of Shakspeare. So the prudent play-wright aims much more at effects of stage-machinery than at effects of thought. Moreover, good work is not in great demand from managers. It pays better to "adapt,"—in other words, to translate, some flimsy French drama, than to give fair prices for original English plays. The decline of the drama, then, is due to Government interference, the lack of good actors, the lack of appreciative audiences, and the lack of public-spirited managers. We might, perhaps, add the lack of dramatic talent among authors. To be sure, the want of opportunity may obscure talent forever; but it is the mark of genius that it creates not only its proper work, but the opportunity for its display as well. A mute, inglorious Milton makes a good lay-figure for a poet's fantasy; but a man who, like Milton,

—lisps in numbers,
For the numbers come,

cannot but be heard, and is sure to be appreciated after his death, if not before. If there were any second Shakspeare in England now, we should hear from him and of him quickly, despite the hindrances that seem so insurmountable to mediocrity.

More than two years ago, New York City engaged the celebrated English naturalist, Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, to enrich the Central Park Museum by making for it models of the skeletons of extinct American animals. When Mr. Hawkins had been at work for some twenty months, a Mr. Henry Hilton was appointed to some office which gave him a supervisory power over the Central Park collections. The freaks of the learned Hilton were many and startling. When Peter Cooper presented the skeleton of a whale to the Museum, Mr. Hilton had it carefully painted white. Elated by the beauty of the specimen when thus adorned, the ingenious H. tried his artistic hand on a bronze statue, and painted that white! In an unlucky moment, the eagle eye of this iconoclastic reformer lighted on the huge skeletons which Mr. Hawkins had reared at the expense to himself of much pains-taking and care, and at the expense to the city of some $12,000. Whether or not the naturalist declined to allow his works to be plastered over with paint, we do not know, but certain it is that Mr. Hilton had them all destroyed with a sledge-hammer, and then had the fragments carted away and buried. They were afterward dug up by the order of Colonel Stebbins, and found to be irretrievably ruined. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, was ready to pay a good price for the skeletons, but the great white-washer, Hilton, judged best to destroy them utterly. Evidently, the Government of New York City needs reform in other points besides honesty.

The Rev. E. Michaud, Vicar of the Madelaine, in Paris, has made his appearance as a second Pere Hyacinthe. As is usual in cases of revolt from theological authorities, the bold priest is hailed as without a peer in learning and eloquence. It would be well, however, to receive such statements with many grains of salt. It seems that, like many other French clergymen, Michaud found himself unable to accept the dogma of Papal infallibility, and yet contented himself with ignoring instead of denying it. A short time since, his conduct attracted the notice of his ecclesiastical superiors, and the Archdeacon of the Archbishop of Paris notified him that the sacraments must not be administered to or by persons who did not heartily receive the dogma in question, and that such persons were disqualified from performing mass. Thus goaded into rebellion, Michaud rebelled. In a public letter to the Archbishop, he says that he has been and will be a Catholic,—has been and will be a priest. The following paragraph exhibits his spirit:

> Obliged for the moment to recognize in you, not the right of force, but the might of force, I cannot, it is true, exercise my sacerdotal ministry in the churches which, through the ignorance of the faithful, you control. But the place does not affect the validity of the sacraments. Wherever the faithful call me I will go. To every one demanding I will administer the sacraments of penitence, baptism, marriage, the eucharist, and extreme unction. I will accompany the dead to their last resting-place, and I will there recite the prayers of the Church.

This is practically defying excommunication.

There is a prediction in Isaiah that the Lord shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian Sea. When the Suez Canal was first projected, the Memphis *Baptist* indulged in an abstruse exegesis of portions of Holy Writ, and declared, as the result of its labors, the fact that the canal was the tongue of the Egyptian Sea, and was, therefore, doomed to utter destruction. Now that reports are coming of its filling up, the *Baptist* waxes jubilant, and shrieks, "I told you so," in its loudest tones and largest type. In order to encourage commerce, however, and, at the same time, hasten the Millennium, the *Baptist* plunges anew into the ocean of theological truth, and comes up with the information, culled from some unknown text or texts, that when the reign of universal peace is fairly under way, a canal will be opened from the Mediterranean Sea into the Dead Sea, and thence to the Red Sea; and that the navies of the whole world will find an ample harbor in the Dead Sea. Why the navies of the whole world should go there, unless to fulfil the prophecies of the Memphis *Baptist*, it is hard to see, and, with all due deference to the periodical in question, it is also hard to see how they would get there. The level of the Dead Sea is some 1,300 feet below that of the Mediterranean, and a new and improved system of locks will certainly be necessary in order to carry out the predicted improvements.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Daily union prayer-meetings have been established in Macomb, from 8:45 to 9:45 a. m.

—Joliet complains of dead dogs, cats, and slaughter-house refuse from Chicago, received *via* canal.

—The Waukegan papers report decided improvements in the Post Office.

—A man working on a farm near Gilson was presented by a young lady with a fine plaited-bosom shirt, made with an open back. He wore it hind-side before for a year before he found out how it worked. On being told of his mistake, he remarked that he thought it strange the young woman should put so much work on the back.

—The Brown County *Democrat* records the death last week of no less than three pioneers of that county,—William Cunningham, Joseph Phillips, and Michael Smith.

—Major E. H. Gray, who served with distinction in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry Regiment during the war of the rebellion, recently died of congestive chills, at Bushville.

—Elgin has appointed a committee of nine citizens to ascertain the actual amount of the city indebtedness.

—The first Post Office in Kansas County was established at Herrington's Ford—now Geneva—in 1835, and called La Fox Post Office; the mail being easily conveyed in the hat crown of whomsoever might be passing between Naperville and La Fox, and only making its regular appearances in charge of "Daddy Wilson," once in two weeks.

—A number of gentlemen of Ottawa organized on Tuesday evening a society for the prosecution of violators of game and fish laws. Last summer the law prohibiting fishing with seines and nets in the waters of the Fox and Illinois Rivers was persistently ignored, and all attempts to punish the violators were failures, simply because the prosecution did not have sufficient backing.

—Alexander Small, a farmer living near Aurora, has kept all his wool for the last five years until last week, when he brought it to town and sold it to Daniel Volentine for 65 cents per pound. There were 14,122½ pounds, all in prime order.

IOWA.

The Rev. F. Humphreys, of Trinity Church, Muscatine, was recently seized with a fainting fit in the midst of the Litany.

—Mrs. Slater, of West Liberty, 79 years of age, has had 115 children, grand, and great-grandchildren,—95 of whom are living.

—Last June, a Dubuque farmer refused to sell a keg of nice butter at 25 cents per pound; and clung to it until a few days ago, when he sold one-third of it for soap-grease at 5 cents per pound—the remaining two-thirds having disappeared by leakage.

—Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa writes to the Sioux City *Times* that she is prepared to give a series of readings throughout the East and West, and wants to appear in Iowa.

—The Marshall County Bar passed resolutions at Marshalltown, on Saturday, declaring that J. L. Herbert, elected Sheriff, is disqualified according to law, hence the office is vacant.

—Iowa purchased more than 200,000 small maple trees of Michigan last fall.

WISCONSIN.

Plastering, lath, and stone have commenced falling from the ceiling of the Senate Chamber at Madison.

—The Green Bay Post-office officials don't like to answer questions. The following, posted over the general delivery, expresses their sentiments: "Price of 3 cent stamps, 3 cents each; licked and stuck, 5 cents each; the clock will answer the question, 'Has the mail closed?'"

INDIANA.

Colonel Henry B. Carrington, Professor of Military Science at Wabash College, appeals for contributions to complete the fire-proof buildings and furnish models and apparatus.

—A New Albany bride waked up in the night, forgetting she was married, and aroused the neighborhood with a rapid succession of shrieks. She mistook John for a burglar.

—Josephus Collett, Sen., 85 years of age, died at Eugene last week.

—At the hospital in Fort Wayne, a few days ago, there died a man named Bartas, a Polander by birth, who had had a remarkable experience. He fought against Russia when his countrymen revolted against the Czar. He afterwards became a priest, and served in that capacity in several different countries. His last settlement was at Laporte, Ind. He was one of the finest linguists in the Catholic Church, spoke fourteen different languages fluently, and at last died in poverty.

—Hiram Bacon has sold his Century farm, four miles northeast of Indianapolis, for $43,750. He resided thereon for fifty years, and says that, during his many years of toil, he only expected to realize a living off the place, and it is but a few years since he began to see that he had a comfortable competency in his acres. He now feels very well satisfied with his life work. It was a great work to make a farm of 350 acres from the green timber, with no markets for thirty years of the time, having to haul all grain sold to the Ohio River, and drive hogs to Cincinnati or Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

H. C. Hoffman, of Red Wing, died at the Arkansas Hot Springs recently.

—There is a Court House fight in Scott County, between Shakopee and Jordan.

—Winnebago City is to have a new three-story steam mill.

—In the County of Olmstead, there are 414,730 acres of land, of which there are under cultivation 144,393 acres.

The La Crosse *Democrat* says that the Minnesota Senate has granted Thomas McRoberts, of La Crescent, a ferry charter, giving him the exclusive right for five years to the west bank of the river from La Crescent to half a mile below the Southern Minnesota Railroad depot.

—A resident of Alton, Ill., reports having seen in China six American clocks hung in one room as ornaments.

WASHINGTON.

The Sale of American Arms to France.

Proposed Refunding of the Special Cotton Tax—The Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

Synopsis of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The President's self-styled friends are raising another row over the arms-selling investigation. You can see them every day,—Morton, Conkling, Edmunds, Nye, Pratt, and Carpenter,—picking up chips to throw on the sly at Sumner and Schurz; but it is an old fight. Sumner gets up now and then and falls on them; Schurz impales them; and then Tipton gets up and flails them.

Stripped of the heavy vesture of debate, and putting the direct question, Was it not a scandal for a nation which is just making up a Nemesis case against England for letting certain vessels slip through her fingers, to be actually using the arsenals throughout the country to make fixed ammunition under contract for French agents, every Minie-ball and bullet of which was intended to open a road through German lives for another Napoleonic conquest of Germany? How could Mr. Bancroft Davis have amplified this horrible outrage had it been committed by the arsenals of England, to give the Confederate soldiers missiles for use at Gettysburg, Chambersburg, and Nashville? Besides, to put it in a dramatic way, there were the muskets and rifles which German-Americans had borne over all the battle-fields of the country, sold for a dollar, and less than a dollar frequently, apiece; put into the hands of the French Communists, to be pointed against the Fatherland. Belittle this matter as the Administration may, the fact will carry indignation to hundreds of thousands of German men and women in Wisconsin, California, Illinois, Ohio, and New York. It is queer that to send a ship, without arms, from the port of Liverpool, is a matter of reclamation, with compound interest, when to load millions of cartridges with powder and ball, in the arsenals, to be used against another country with which ours is at peace, merely comes under "commercial regulations," and is perfectly legitimate!

Carl Schurz said, in this debate, what is well understood here, that there is a military ring, composed of Bureau officers and officers of the army, which directed our army affairs, and had its emissaries even at the President's elbow. How shall we ever investigate these abuses, coming home as they do to the very life of the nation (for, with a corrupt army, what safety have we in time of war, if, perhaps, the men who command it may sell out for cash)?

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

Amongst the singular movements [illegible] hour is one to refund the whole cotton tax taken from the South during the latter part of the war, and subsequent to it. Experts say that this will amount, in gross, to $65,000,000. The tax imposed was 3 cents a pound, and nobody could move the cotton from any State or any port without paying the tax, under penalty of $100 per bale, the forfeiture of the cotton, and also of the vehicle, team, or vessel attempting to take it away. The ground on which the refunding of this tax was urged is, that it was unconstitutional under the articles which said that "All duties, taxes, and imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States;" and that "No tax or duty shall be levied on articles exported from any State."

Some time ago Benjamin Curtis, who is generally regarded as the head of the American Bar, made an argument on this issue before the Supreme Court; but the Court fell into the notion that he had not made a very strong case, and it decided the other way. The proposition now is, to repay this tax, in the form of 4½ interest-bearing bonds, to run 40 years; and a formidable coalition of folks are seeking to combine the whole Southern vote with the whole Democratic vote, and crowd it through.

As the tax fell wholly upon the Southern States, and upon a local staple, the Rebels and negroes are alike concerned in it, and the Rebel element demand Northern Democratic support as a condition of party fealty.

THE HARD WINTER.

We have had the most formidable winter ever known in Washington,—the thermometer lower, more cold days, more snow, and yet more gayety. Society has filled the bowl high, and a dozen masked balls have happened. The dressing has been rampant. Some of the finest wardrobes seen at our parties have looked a good deal as if looped up by a fly somewhere down toward the elbows. In all this miserable weather, the public improvements of the town, paid for by the citizens, are going on; and the rival railways running here improve the snowy hours with all speed.

RAILWAY ENERGY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad expects to open in June a direct line hence to Point of Rocks, reducing the time to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati two or three hours, and avoiding all changes and transfers. This piece of road, though only 42 miles long, was estimated to cost $2,600,000; and one single mile upon it, near the mouth of the Monocacy River, has already cost nearly $300,000. The country between Washington and Harper's Ferry consists of a series of bold, almost mountainous, hills, which are crossed transversely by streams emptying into the Potomac; and this road is to leap every stream on a high and costly bridge, and then plunge immediately into a heavy rock-tunnel. In one place, 100,000 cubic yards of rock and earth had to be moved. Some of the cuts are 50 feet deep, and many of the embankments 60 feet high. The cuts are only 18 feet wide at the bottom, and only ten men can work in each end of the cut,—in some cases progressing no more than 25 feet in one month.

AN OUTRAGE.

While the Senate, instead of going on with the investigations demanded, is quarrelling over the preamble of each investigation, the House is filling the Vice President's table up with appropriation bills not yet acted upon. Meantime, Morton and that crowd are using every energy to make a conspiracy at both ends of the Capitol to adjourn Congress in May, and let all go to work President-making.

This is an outrage upon the business of the country, and ought to be stigmatized in the political platforms next fall. To refuse to look at the public business, to refuse to make the necessary appropriations after examination, and to refuse a hearing to the public claimants, and the people who suggest good for the nation, is nothing less than an outrage.

WHAT IT COSTS.

Let us run over some items of what is called the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill as it is now amended, and will probably, for the main part, pass.

CONGRESS.

Do you know what it costs to pay the Senators' salaries and mileage per annum? Four hundred thousand dollars! Cheap at half the money! Do you know what it costs the House for the same? One million! But halt! The officers, clerks, and messengers of the Senate get, besides, $130,000; and the same officers of the House get about $200,000. The police, who patrol the Capitol, and sit around the little parks enclosing it, cost $43,000. The stationery and newspapers of the Senate cost about $14,000, and for the House $37,000. The little pages, who run around the floor, cost in the House $7,000, and in the Senate $8,000. What does the Senate want with so many pages, when the more numerous body requires so few? It costs the Senate $46,000 for packing-boxes, folding documents, furniture, fuel, gas, and furniture-wagons. It costs the House, for wagons and cartage, $16,000. The Committee clerks of the House cost $33,000, and of the Senate $25,000. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House get $4,320, each, and the Librarian of Congress gets $4,000. All the clerks in the Library of Congress, taken together, require $26,000 a year; and the library is allowed only $12,500 per annum to buy books, purchase files of periodicals and newspapers, and exchange public documents with foreign Governments.

PUBLIC PRINTING

cost an enormous sum, and the appropriations almost always fall short. Still, it is questionable whether, on the whole, we do not dignify ourselves, and confer benefit on the country by maintaining, as we undoubtedly do, the most perfect printing establishment in the world, not excepting Napoleon's printing house in Paris as it used to be maintained. For the present year, there will be appropriated for the public printing, $655,000 for composition and press work; $700,000 for paper to print upon; $552,000 for binding books, and $75,000 for engraving and map printing.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Coming to Executive appropriations, we find that two policemen, two night-watchmen, a doorkeeper, and an assistant door-keeper, at the White House cost unitedly $8,000. The President's Private Secretary gets $3,500; his assistant $2,500; two of the President's clerks $2,300 each; the White House steward, who buys the grub and gets up the dinners, $2,000; and the messenger $1,200.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

At the State Department, it costs $12,000 to publish the laws in pamphlet form; and for proof-reading, packing the laws and documents off to our Consuls, and such, we spend $47,000 annually. The eternal Mexican Commission costs us $28,700 a year, and our Commissioner gets $4,700, and the umpire, who lives out of town and is seldom called on, $3,000. The Spanish Commission costs us $15,000. The High Joint business at Geneva was provided for by a special appropriation of $250,000. They drink over there nothing less than Chambertin.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

At the Treasury Department, for the Secretary, his assistants and immediate clerks, $394,000. What is a char-woman? There are here provided for ninety char-women, at $180 a year each. These are, indeed, scrub-wages. The Architect's office, presided over by the great Inigo Jones Mullett, costs about $27,000. This bill provides that, from the contingent expense appropriation of $100,000, no part shall be expended for clerical hire. The Comptrollers of the Treasury cost, unitedly, $11,500. The office of the Commissioner of Customs at Washington costs $37,000. The Auditors' offices cost as follows: First Auditor, $58,000; Second, $284,000; Third, $289,000; Fourth, $83,000; Fifth, $60,000; and the Special Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department requires $267,000. Uncle Spinner, the Treasurer, demands for his office $189,000. The office of the Register of the Treasury requires $85,000, besides additional compensation at the discretion of the Secretary. The office of the Comptroller of Currency absorbs $117,000. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue demands merely for office assistance,—including Commissioner's salary of $6,000,—$364,000. His dies, paper, and stamps cost $400,000. To pay throughout the country the different Collectors, Assessors, Supervisors, Detectives, and Storekeepers, the Revenue Bureau demands $4,700,000. To punish violators of the Internal Revenue laws, $80,000 are appropriated. The Lighthouse Board costs, to keep up the Washington office, $14,000. The Bureau of Statistics costs $65,000. The stationery of the Treasury costs $45,000; its postage, newspapers, seals, brooms, pails, lye, sponge, etc., $65,000; its furniture, $25,000; its gas, fuel, and drinking water, $40,000. Besides, the Secretary is allowed $45,000 for temporary clerks.

Perhaps you were not aware that we have an Independent Treasurer in this country. We have. His office is in New York, and he gets $8,000 a year personally, while his clerks receive $140,000. The office of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston costs $33,000, at San Francisco $31,000, at Philadelphia $35,000, at St. Louis $16,000, at New Orleans $14,000, at Charleston, S. C., $10,000, and at Baltimore [illegible]. The Treasury's Depositaries require, to pay salaries, $10,000 at Cincinnati, at Louisville $6,000, at Pittsburgh $4,000, and at Santa Fe $5,000. It costs $6,000 to pay Special Agents to examine these Depositaries. Then you come to the matter of Mints: The chief officers of the Philadelphia Mint require $38,000 per annum, the workmen $125,000, and for incidental and contingent expenses, besides, $35,000,—in all about $200,000. The Mint at San Francisco costs $290,000 to pay salaries and wages next year; at Carson City $90,000, at Denver $30,000, at Charlotte, N. C., $4,500 (provided the Mint be not abolished this year, as it will probably be). The Assay office in New York costs $118,000, and at Boise City $12,000. On the whole, we pay a good deal of money in the way of salaries, considering we see so little coin floating around. If these Mint-men cannot diffuse hard money more, there ought to be some curtailment of their appropriations.

COST OF THE TERRITORIES.

Arizona costs us for salaries $14,000 a year, and there is a proposition also to pay its noble Legislature—that Legislature which fell upon the Apaches like Joal's band and slew them—$20,000, including their mileage. We pay Colorado, out of the National Treasury, $14,000, and nothing is said about mileage or paying the Legislature. We pay Dakota $54,000 for officers, and $20,000 for its Legislature. Idaho gets $15,000, and $20,000 for the Legislature. Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, get nothing for their Legislatures, but cost us for officials $15,000 apiece, and the District of Columbia costs the Federal Government, for salaries, $28,000.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The office of the Secretary of the Interior costs, for clerks immediately around his person, $47,000; for watchmen, $31,000; for stationery and packing, $16,000; and for rents and repairs, $26,000. The Land Office costs, for clerks, $53,000; for maps, telegraphs, etc., $244,000. The Indian Office costs, for salaries, $30,000, and for incidentals, $5,000. The Pension Office costs the extraordinary sum of $344,000, besides additional clerks to the amount of $93,000. This office also uses $75,000 for stationery, engraving, printing, &c. The Patent Office costs, for salaries $319,000, besides, for extra clerks and laborers, $147,000. The stationery, &c., here cost $90,000, and for photo-lithographing, $40,000. The Bureau of Education, an excrescence upon the Government, of no earthly account except as an auxiliary to take common-schools from the States and counties where they belong, and run them nationally,—this costs $27,000. This sum ought to be appropriated to buy some useful books on the theory of this Government as understood by the men who made it; which books should be presented to George F. Hoar, Horace Maynard, and Snapp, of Illinois.

Now we come to the Surveyor-General's office: In Minnesota it costs $6,300, and in Kansas, $2,000; in California, $14,000, and in most of the other States about $30,000. The interesting Department of Agriculture, whose ornament—the bleached Capron—has been imported into Japan as a curiosity, costs, for salaries alone $75,000, for statistics and fodder for the annual report $15,000, to scatter seeds around and put them in bags, $45,000. These seeds make Vice Presidents and Senators when properly distributed. The Experimental Garden of the Agricultural Department costs $10,000, the stationary and the books on bugs, $23,000; besides, there is a gorgeous report on the education of oysters and the intellectual needs of pumpkins, for which a monster appropriation has to be made annually.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The salaries in the Post Office Department in Washington City alone cost above $400,000, and the building demands for stationery besides, $50,000. In this particular bill, Postmasters are not considered.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

takes $47,000 for salaries; $46,000 are appropriated for examinations, and for copying from the Rebel archives, the Adjutant General demands $100,000 per annum; the Quartermaster General, $18,000; the Postmaster General, $70,000; the Commissary General, $42,000; the Surgeon General, $25,000; the Chief Engineer, $29,000; the Chief of Ordnance, $25,000; the office of Military Justice, $5,000; the Signal Office, $2,800; and the Inspector General, $1,600. These salaries are merely for clerks and stationery in the Washington offices, and do not apply to salaries throughout the military service. The War Department, besides, requires for rents and repairs $44,000.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To run the central office of the Navy Department, where Secretary Robeson sits at the table with an oar in his hand, crying "Heave ho!" the clerks get $36,000, and *billet-doux* are written to the extent of $5,000. Then the Bureaus have their particular clerks. The Yards and Docks Bureau requires $16,000; that of Equipment, $12,000; of Navigation, $6,000; of Ordnance, $10,000; of Construction and Repair, $113,000; of Steam Engineering, $8,000; of Provisions and Clothing, $15,000; of Medicine, $5,000, &c.

THE JUDICIARY.

And now we come to the Judicial part of our Government,—a third and co-ordinate part of the whole; and what does it cost? To pay the whole Bench demands $72,000 a year, exclusive of nine Circuit Judges, who cost $54,000 altogether. To pay the District Judges, and some retired Judges, costs $193,000, and the Court of the District of Columbia costs $20,000. The total salaries of all the District Attorneys of the United States is put down at $19,000, and of the Marshals also $19,000. The Marshals and Attorneys get fees besides. The District Attorneys get 2 1-2 per cent on all the money they recover for the country, and the District Attorney's office in New York City is said to be worth $30,000 a year. The Court of Claims at Washington costs about $35,000, and $400,000 is appropriated to pay its judgments. This extraordinary clause—the only piece of light reading in the bill—is put at the end of the Court of Claims appropriation:

> *Provided*, That no part of this $400,000 shall be paid in satisfaction of any judgment rendered in favor of George Chorpenning, growing out of any claim for carrying the mail.

The Department of Justice requires $73,000. The Solicitor General gets $7,500, which is only $500 less than the Attorney General. Each of the Assistant Attorneys General gets $5,000, and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue $5,000. The Solicitor of the Treasury costs, for himself and clerks, $22,000; three Commissioners for codifying the laws of the United States cost $18,000; the British Claim Commission, meeting in Washington City at present, costs $49,000.

The above perhaps dull reading is an analysis of one of the large appropriation bills, and will give you some idea of what it costs merely for clerks, stationery, office service, and printing in the Departments at Washington.

GATH.

FOURTEEN NEW PEELERS.

Meeting of the Police Commissioners—Fourteen New Patrol Men Appointed—A Disgusted Man.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair, Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan were also present.

The first business of the Board was the consideration of applications for appointment upon the Police force. In accordance with their previous determination, the Board gave warning that married men would be preferred to single ones. "I want these fellows to do their duty to their country," was the explanatory observation of the President. The applicants, on coming in, were questioned as to whether they were, or were not, married. There were about fifty applications. Whenever a single man made his way in, he was promptly put out again.

Having got through with six or seven applicants, another candidate was sent for. A tall, respectably-dressed young man, coming in, was addressed by the President: "Hold up your hand, and be sworn." The respectable-looking person seemed uncomfortable. He said, scornfully, that he was no applicant; he wanted to give a note to Mr. Talcott. He was recognized as a Mr. Torrens, Superintendent of a rolling-mill at Bridgeport.

Following are the appointments: Henry Fleischaum, aged 30, German; Charles Schwan, 26, German; Edwin S. A. Lahlum, 26, Norwegian; Peter H. Hussey, 25, Irish; James Traynor, 33; Peter Keolbassa, 33, German; John J. Lavin, 29, American; James Follen, 27, Canadian; James McInerney, 27, Irish; James Bell, 24, Irish; James McAvoy, 30, Irish; Charles F. Overhall, 28, American; Henry Smith, 30, German; Joseph W. Hamilton, 32, American. These fourteen were accepted, and seven rejected for cause, one, Young, for lack of stature.

The Board adjourned.

THEY PASS IN THEIR CHIPS.

The Chicago Gamblers Meet With a Frightful Financial Disaster.

Three St. Louis Adventurers Capture About $35,000 in Ten Days' Play.

The Chicago world of the "fast and fancy" has been, within the last ten days, shaken by a financial disaster which has scarcely a parallel in the annals of the peculiar fraternity who follow as a livelihood the manipulation of the cards and "chips." Never before have the laurels of the Chicago "sporting men" so suddenly withered, never have the voices of the case-hardened professionals joined in a "squeal" so heartfelt and unanimous. There is weeping and wailing among the Philistines, for their strong men have fallen; their cunning has been outflanked, and their "banks" have been overwhelmingly burst. And this is how it happened:

Animated by a chivalric desire to revivify the otherwise paling glories of their city, three St. Louis gamblers, armed with a goodly supply of "the needful," resolved on crusading Chicago and bearing away therefrom the palm of gaming dexterity. The names of these adventurers are Frank Jones, Jack Bacheler, and Ned Tiernan. Arrived here, they set up a "bank" on the South Side, taking "Al." Smith as fourth partner. The establishment was run with immense success during four days and nights, in which time they drained the resources of all the Lilliputian "sports," and made some of the heavier guns wear long faces. The bank netted $14,000 clear, and still continued to win. At this "Al." Smith, who fancied himself the lucky man of the quartette, drew out of the partnership, and staked his "pile" and fortune against the St. Louis champions and their bank. The result was not long doubtful. After a night of fierce playing, the unkind goddess finally deserted Smith, and he lost $5,000. His friends were as badly broken as himself, and the conquering invaders, having pumped the South Side dry, transferred their bank to the West Division. The disaster on the other side of the river did not prevent the West Side fancy from trying their luck. They went in with alacrity, and the scales of fortune for a time seemed to waver in the balance. "Dick" Roche, playing against the St. Louis triumvirate, managed to rake up from them $5,000, but this did not last long. The St. Louis men slowly regained their ground, and not alone won back what they had lost, but fined Dick $2,000 as a punishment for his temporary triumph. The play commenced on Friday evening, and continued almost without intermission, on the West Side, until Sunday night, when the strangers were $16,000 clear, and effectually drained every pocket among the Chicago gamblers. The consternation that succeeded was something wonderful, but as everything was done "on the square," to use the sporting idiom, no fault could be found with the visitors, and the Chicago men had to console themselves by blaming Dame Fortune and the luckless stars that first rose above their cradles.

"To be cleaned out is, in itself, nothing," remarked one of the parties that suffered, "but to be cleaned out by St. Louis, that's where the shoe pinches," and the pensive person nearly wept from pure vexation of spirit.

"Never mind, we'll have it out of them some other time," ventured another of the wounded by way of consolation.

"We've not been in luck since that fire swept us out," remarked a third.

"Guess 'Al.' is sorry he didn't keep in with the St. Louis duffers," ventured another.

"Ed Jessel could do a better business in old watches than in betting against a bank," said a bilious-looking fellow, who evidently felt sore over the situation.

"Let us get down to Tom's. Guess he'll trust us for the drinks," suggested a man of an original turn of mind.

So to "Tom's" they all went, and over a consoling "whiskey straight" they compared notes and they came out like this:

THE LOSERS.

Kirk Gun	$11,[illegible]
—— Bowers	[illegible]
"Al." Smith	5,0[illegible]
Dick Roche	2,0[illegible]
"Big Martin," (St. Louis)	2,0[illegible]
"Al." Bruce	1,[illegible]
Anonymous Israelite	2,[illegible]
Total	$2[illegible]

This does not include the numerous smaller sums lost by the rank and file. The grand total might be safely estimated at $35,000 loss.

Ed. Jessel, the ex-auctioneer, had some fortune toward the close of the battle. He lost heavily at first, but eventually got the better of the bank, to the amount of about $400. This contented him, and he cried quits.

Charley Dubois, the sporting painter, won $1,000, but, with these exceptions, everything went against Chicago. A sorer lot of heads never needed the attention of a surgeon than those which now crown the spinal columns of the "gay gamboliers" that used to be, of this city. The St. Louis three have retired behind the Mississippi, content with their fortune, and ready to try the game again whenever the Chicago professionals can raise money enough to challenge their attention.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Monday, Feb. 26.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 7, in Block 25, Ogden's Addition, dated Feb 23; consideration, $1,100.

Larrabee st, Blackhawk st, and North av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 24; consideration, [illegible]

Milwaukee av, between Cleaver and Noble sts, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 5 and n ½ Lot 6, in Adam's Addition, in s e ¼ Sec. 19, 39, 13, dated Feb. 8; consideration, [illegible]

Blue Island av, between Sixteenth and Evans sts, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb 1; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 15 and 16, in Sherman's n ½ s ½ of Block [illegible] of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated March 31, 1871; consideration, $515.

Lot 7, in Block 1, of McGrath's Addition, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $1,000.

Burnside st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $4,000.

Shurtleff av, 375 ft s of Thirty-first-st, e f, 24x[illegible] ft, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $850.

Lot 12, in Block 1, in Walker's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec [illegible] 39, 14 (on Burnside, n e cor of Thirty-ninth st), dated Feb. 24; consideration, $3,600.

The centre ⅓ of 8 44-100 acres of w ½ n w ¼ Sec [illegible] 39, 13, dated Dec. 15, 1871; $17,471.

West Jackson st, bet Centre av and Throop st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $3,950.

Lot 4, in Block 1, of Clarkson's w ½ n e ¼ Sec [illegible] 39, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $270.

North Clark st, 175 ft s of Schiller st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $3,000.

Und ½ of Lots 1 and 2, of w ½ Block 9, Sec 33, [illegible] 14, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 85 and 86, Block 22, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Feb 3; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 44, in Block 2 of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec. [illegible] 39, 14, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $650.

Lot 9, in Houghton's Block 6, in State Bank subdivision of n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 4, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,000.

North Reuben st, near Bauwens st, e f, 50 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 20, in Lindsley's subdivision of Lots 18, [illegible] &c., in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 1, 1870; consideration, $912.

Lot 35, in Block 11, Elston Addition, dated Nov. 28, 1870; consideration, $500.

Lot 49, in Hapgood's Lots 1 and 2, in Block [illegible] Sheffield's Addition, dated July 13, 1871; consideration, $1,600.

Butterfield st, 150 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, [illegible] to alley, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $1,100.

Wabash av, 168 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,000.

May st, n e cor of Eighteenth st, w f, 24x100 [illegible] dated Feb. 15; consideration, $950.

May st, 48 ft n of Eighteenth st, w f, 24x100 [illegible] dated Feb. 15; consideration, $875.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 20 to 24, in Block 3, of Baxter's s w ¼, [illegible] Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 2, of Rawson & Akrely's n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb 26; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 38, in Block 2, of Rawson & Akrely's [illegible] rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $600.

Lot 24, in Block 1, of Rawson & Akrely's [illegible] rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $750.

THE WORLD'S GENEROSITY.

Contributions from South America, with Accompanying Expressions of Sympathy in Chicago's Calamity.

"Better late than never," say the good people of Montevideo, whose contributions to Chicago have just come to hand, as will be seen by the following letter:

U. S. LEGATION, MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 26, 1871.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

MY DEAR SIR: Though at this time residing [illegible] seven thousand miles from your city, we have thought to send you a small testimonial of our sympathy for your people in their great calamity by fire. There are but a very few citizens of the United States residing here, and those do not possess much wealth. I enclose you a draft on the Secretary of State for $1,316.33, gold, which will be cashed on presentation at Washington. As the banker's rates of exchange on the United States are 4 per cent, and their terms of cashing drafts here are 5 per cent. I save you $42, and the Government $55, by sending you my draft. To make sure of its arrival to your hands, against contingencies, I send a duplicate copy of the draft to George [illegible] Baker, Esq., Disbursing Officer of the State Department, requesting that it be forwarded to you. Please acknowledge the receipt of this, directing your letter to me care of the State Department, Washington. This will reach you late, but I trust not too late to be of a little use. Realizing the magnitude of your calamity, yet I have faith that the glory of the "New Chicago" will excel that of the old, knowing, as I do, the wonderful energy and elasticity of its citizens. I am, most truly, yours,

JOHN L. STEVENS.

Accompanying the letter is a draft for the amount named, together with a list of those who contributed to the fund, as follows: "John L. Stevens, $100; R. R. Peales, $100; William Evans, $100; Dolbyshire & Co., $100; Geo. [illegible]son, $50; Captain Wiswell, $50, and sundry others in less sums, to the amount of $1,316.33 in United States gold."

A BALANCE FROM BRAZIL.

From Wm. T. Wright, United States Consul at Santos, Brazil, was received a letter inclosing a bill of exchange for £21 8s 9d sterling, as the balance of contributions in Santos for the relief of Chicago sufferers, the total amount sent forward from that city being £300 1s 9d.

—The Washington *Star* says Joshua F. Bailey, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue at New York, is living at Montevideo, South America. He is dependent entirely on his own personal exertions for the support of himself and family, and is living as quietly and economically as possible. Mr. Bailey was the possessor of less than $400 when joined by his family in March last, and is industriously at work canvassing the country for the introduction there of articles of American manufacture, in which pursuit he is meeting with reasonable success.

—The second instalment of snow-bound passengers on the Union Pacific Road reached Oakland, Cal., Feb. 19, and were each presented by Mrs. Gorman, of that city, with a tasteful bouquet, to which was attached a printed label, "Oakland's welcome to the snow-bound passengers."

...S IN THEIR CHIPS.

...go Gamblers Meet ...rightful Financial Disaster.

...is Adventurers Capture ...00 in Ten Days' Play.

...ld of the "fast and fancy" has ...st ten days, shaken by a finan... ...h has scarcely a parallel in the ...iliar fraternity who follow for ...anipulation of the cards and ...efore have the laurels of the ...gmen" so suddenly withered ... [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

...s Filed for Record, Monday, Feb. 26.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

...E WORLD'S GENEROSITY.

...ons from South America, with Ac... ...ing Expressions of Sympathy for ...e Calamity.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Lengthy Debate in the House on the Burnt Records Bill.

Complications Existing Concerning the Duties of the Canal Commissioners.

The Republican State Convention to Meet March 15.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURNT RECORDS BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Burnt Records Bill was considered, to-day, in the House, and was vehemently opposed by Messrs. Phelps and Heafield, the latter appealing to members not from Cook County to save his constituents from the infliction of such a bill. It was defended with equal energy by Messrs. Waite, King, and Turner, the latter making the best explanation of its provisions. After about a third of the sections had been acted on, the House adjourned. The House was very thin, not over fifty members being present, and it is hard to say what will happen to the bill, except that it cannot get votes enough to pass as an emergency measure. Objections were made by so many members to some of the weaker provisions of the bill that it may get amended there.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

It has been decided to call a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee at Chicago on the 15th of March, when the time of holding the State Convention will be settled. Messrs. Babcock, Range, Routt, Farwell, and other members of the Committee, were at Washington last week, and there made up their minds as to the time of meeting. In telegrams sent here, they threw out the intimation that there would be two Conventions, one to nominate delegates to Philadelphia, and the other to nominate State officers. This led to a reply signed by several members of the General Assembly, and by others, remonstrating against any such policy, which they considered prejudicial to the interests of General Grant. It would, in their opinion, be equivalent to a confession that he could not carry Illinois. Some of the Committee seemed to be of the opinion that, if only one Convention was held, and Grant was nominated, they might find State officers on the ticket who were not in sympathy with the Presidential candidate.

DUTIES OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

A slight complication has arisen in regard to the Senate bill, fixing the duties of the Canal Commissioners. One section empowers the companies to charge reasonable tolls at the lock and dam at Henry. The House Canal Committee have unanimously agreed upon a substitute, by which the through rates from points below the dam to Chicago, shall be the same as the rates now charged for passing through the canal. To this the river men seem to generally assent. The people living below the dam say that they have sufficient water up to LaSalle, till the middle of June, and that by that time they have sent forward three-fourths of their grain. So they think it hard that they should be charged tolls at a lock which is of so little use to them. To charge tolls at Henry on their freight would compel them to pay more than they did before. The railroads would put up their charges also, and they would be injured, not benefited, by the improvement of the river. The Committee also think the canal tolls too high, and believe that to reduce them would so increase the amount of business done as to make it a profitable operation. They also say that there is a question as to the power of the State to levy tolls on the Illinois River.

The Commissioners are in favor of levying tolls at the lock and dam, believing that that would be the shortest way to show whether it was profitable or not. If the receipts showed it was, then they could urge the building of another.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

The bill for reassessing Cook County was ordered to a third reading without opposition.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 26.

NO QUORUM.

The Senate met at 4 p. m., and immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

The Senate bill for the reassessment of Cook County was read the second time and ordered to a third reading.

REWARD CLAIMED.

Mr. TRIMBLE offered a joint resolution requesting the Governor to pay, after investigation, J. W. Golden, of Quincy, his expenses for arresting Stephen Ballou, the murderer of his ...

After some remarks by Mr. Trimble and others, the resolution was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. TURNER offered a joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* March 30. The rules were not suspended, and it was not introduced.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. WAITE moved that the Senate bill for the relief of Messrs. Bauer, Carter & Deakman be made the special order for Saturday. Lost.

ATTACHMENTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill for the attachment of shares of stock of incorporated companies, with an amendment limiting it to private companies.

It was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The bill in relation to representation in Boards of Supervisors were made a special order for Thursday.

The bill to prevent the sale of medicines to cause animal abortions was made the special order for Saturday.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL

was taken up.

Mr. HEAFIELD hoped the bill would not pass. It was in the interests of the legal fraternity, and against those of the poor people of Chicago. He called on the farmers to kill the bill for the sake of the people of Chicago. He asked protection from counties outside of Cook to save the people from losing everything. If all their titles had to go through chancery he would never live long enough to know that his own land was his, and the lawyers would hold him in durance vile.

Mr. PHELPS claimed that the bill was an attempt to do just precisely what the Legislature could not do, and was an attempt to arrogate judicial functions. He did not think any legislation necessary. If they passed the bill it would take 25 years to act on all the land it would cloud all the titles, and they could get 20 loans of money. The expenses of proceeding under it would be over $50 a lot. If any men want to establish their title let them do it in a common Chancery proceeding. He objected to the proceedings concerning notice. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. HAINES moved to amend by inserting a bill prepared by him, requiring the County Board to put on record the best evidence of the lost records they can; allowing the Courts to establish rules by which a person may show a fuller title and a short limitation.

Mr. HAINES withdrew his proposition.

Mr. VOCKE thought Mr. Phelps' motion premature before the sections of the bill had been considered.

Mr. PHELPS withdrew his motion.

Mr. VOCKE continued in reply to some of the objections made to the bill by Mr. Phelps. He thought there was a necessity for legislation on the subject, and did not intend to do anything specially for lawyers. While not urging the passage of that particular bill, yet it was necessary to do something. He was not satisfied with the proposition to have a short statute of limitation. At present abstract books were not evidence, and the proposition in the bill to make them so was a good one.

Mr. KING (Cook) defended the Burnt Record Committee from the imputation that their bill was gotten up in the interest of lawyers. Quite a number of men on that Committee were not lawyers. In reply to Mr. Heafield he denied that he had asked any lawyers to keep quiet on the subject. He then read the bill, to show that the charge that land could be stolen under it was unfounded. The Committee was unable to get up a better bill than this one. He replied to some of the objections made to the bill. It did differ from the bill introduced by Mr. Robey, because it did not recognize the validity of the tax deed, by which people's land was stolen. He believed the people of Chicago wanted a law on the subject, whatever some members might think. Prominent citizens had told him property would depreciate one-half if the bill was not passed.

Mr. WAITE insisted that there was a necessity for legislative action on the subject. There had been transfers of property, but it was with the expectation that the General Assembly would act. He then proceeded to state the provisions of the bill, which was an exceedingly important one, involving interests to a vast extent. Some legislation was imperatively necessary on the subject. Some people had deeds of their property in Chicago, but not one-twentieth part could prove a connected title. The bill reported was not in the interest of lawyers. His own personal interests would urge him to have no legislation at all. They had done all they could to prevent people making money out of Cook County. He defended the provisions of the first section, which says that a deed may be recorded, and certificate of previous record shall be taken as the date of record, and copies of such record shall have the same force as certified copies of the original record, claiming that such provision was necessary to protect almost every title in Cook County; and also explained and approved of the sections relating to the purchase of abstract books by the County Commissioners. He denied that people were forced to go into chancery, but simply allowed to go. Nor were the provisions obnoxious to the charge that persons could be deprived of their land without having notice of proceedings. Proper precautions had been taken to protect the rights of all concerned. They had shortened the time of appeal. If it was five years there would be a terrible incubus upon land. All who wanted to take an appeal would be ready to do so. An amendment had been offered, prepared by Goudy and John Borden, providing that no second or subsequent decree should under the provisions of the acts be permitted to defeat or impair any title or interest acquired by a former decree under the act except as therein provided he did not think it could hurt the bill, and might help it. The Committee [illegible] had received material assistance from Goudy, Judge Fuller and other prominent lawyers. He held that the section relating to tax titles, which required persons claiming under tax deed to show the legality of all proceedings prior to the deed, was one which had excited the most hostility to the bill. In conclusion he said the Committee had done the very best they could to make a law by which great injury might be redressed without injury to private rights. If there were defects shown by the working of the law, the next General Assembly would rectify them. The Committee had the consolation of having attempted to do their duty against a powerful lobby, which would have driven them into consequences more disastrous than the fire.

Mr. BARNES said he had been unable to find any excuse or apology for the bill. He had consulted those who owned lands in Chicago, and lawyers in his county had advised them that no legislation was necessary. The Morgan County records had all been burnt up once, but no legislation had been considered necessary. His first objection to the law was, that it was retroactive, the only excuse being that the record of evidence of titles had been burnt up. Beyond that, the bill provides for an immense chancery suit, to try all titles in Cook County, and with a provision by which parties could be divested of their rights. It was better to have the present law than set all titles afloat, and establish new forms of proceedings for the benefit of sharks.

Mr. PHELPS moved to strike out the section providing for record of plats and maps, since there was one rule for them and another for records of deeds. Lost.

Mr. PHELPS offered a proviso to the section about the purchase of abstract books, to the effect that they should not cost over five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. KING (Cook) said Mr. Hitchcock told him they could make a better bargain by saying nothing about it. He was willing to leave the matter entirely to the County Board. They might want to take only a part of the books.

Mr. VOCKE called attention to the provision in same section, by which the County Commissioners shall decide, from the abstract books what forms a connected chain of title. He did not favor Mr. Phelps' amendment.

Mr. ROOT thought it unwise to insert any sum.

Mr. SPRINGER was in favor of leaving the matter to the County Board.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. VOCKE offered an amendment to provide that the County Board may buy such parts of the abstracts as may tend to show a connected chain of title, instead of what might be necessary to show title. Adopted.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to strike out that part of the next section which says that, to repay the cost of these abstracts, the County Board may fix a compensation to be paid to the county by the person applying for a certified copy of any part, in addition to the fees allowed by law to the Recorder for transcribing the same.

Mr. WAITE hoped the words would not be struck out.

Mr. PHELPS did not think the words referred to belonged to the bill.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to strike out that part of the bill that all deeds on these abstracts shall be presumed to have been executed and acknowledged according to law, and all judgments, decrees and all proceedings presumed to have been properly made. He did not want the Legislature to go into a decision of the Judicial question.

Mr. WAITE defended the necessity of the section, and thought the right of the Legislature to charge the burden of proof unquestioned.

Mr. MORGAN thought the section an exceedingly dangerous one.

Mr. KING (Cook) explained the necessity of the provision.

Adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 26.—In the Senate, petitions were presented against the repeal of the law authorizing the publication of the laws; asking the formation of independent school districts; for the abolishment of County Superintendents; remonstrating against the passage of the bill taking from Circuit Judges power to call Jurors.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to prevent the unlawful driving off of cattle or other stock from their range, or the premises of their owners; to punish railroads and other corporations for violation of the criminal laws.

The concurrent resolution instructing our members of Congress to favor a government postal telegraph system, was taken up and passed.

In the House petitions were presented for a law for the satisfaction of mortgages, and against the repeal of the law providing for the publication of the laws.

In the House, bills regulating the interest on money, and relative to stay of executions, were read.

The Senate bill in reference to townships voting aid to railroads was taken up. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and asked a Committee of Conference.

The House spent a majority of the day in discussion on corn, and finally fixed the weight of a bushel of corn on the cob at 68 pounds.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 26.—The House to-day appointed a Committee of Conference on the Apportionment bill, but it is generally conceded that the Committee will agree to nothing but the Majority bill, which will undoubtedly defeat the apportionment of the State at this session.

The House passed the Senate bill providing that persons convicted of murder shall be confined one year in the Penitentiary before execution, and only then be hung on a warrant issued by the Governor.

CHURCH SCANDAL.

Charges Against the Rev. Dr. Huston, of Trinity Church, Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Baltimore, gives the following statement of the scandal in which its pastor, Rev. L. Dow Huston, D. D., is involved: Some time last week a young lady having no connection whatever with Trinity Church or Sunday School addressed a note to a male acquaintance, requesting that he would meet her by appointment at a house of assignation. The gentleman, on the receipt of the note, stated the fact to her school teacher. The girl was at once dismissed from the school, and the cause stated to her mother. On being closely interrogated by her mother as to her disgraceful conduct, she asserted that she had been led astray by Rev. Dr. Huston, of Trinity Church, and gave the names of several young ladies, none of them having any connection with that church, who, she asserted, had been intimate with Dr. Huston. When informed of this statement, Dr. Huston at once denied the charges, as being utterly without foundation, and expressed a desire that they should be fully and promptly investigated. An investigation has been commenced, by the Church authorities, and the charges will be thoroughly sifted. Pending the result of this investigation Dr. Huston has resigned his license as a preacher, by the advice of friends. Dr. Huston, who is in very delicate health, has left the city temporarily, but will present himself before the authorized tribunal of the church, at such time as shall be necessary for the trial.

ILLINOIS.

Peorians Talking of a South American Mining Project—Residence Burned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Feb. 26.—A big mining enterprise has been projected here, and articles of agreement were filed in the County Recorder's office yesterday. The company is known as the Canca Valley Mining and Construction Company, and is organized for the purpose of working some extensive and lately-discovered mines of iron and coal in the State of Canca, United States of Columbia, South America. The capital stock of the Company is $500,000. The corporation commences at once, and runs thirty years. A number of prominent citizens of Peoria have been elected as a Board of Directors, with David R. Smith, of New York, President, and Day K. Smith, of this city, as Secretary. The company's offices are located here. The indications are that the enterprise will in time be of a very extensive nature.

The residence of A. F. Johnson, five miles from here, was destroyed by fire yesterday forenoon. The fire caught by a spark from a chimney falling on the roof and setting the shingles in a blaze. Insured in the Hartford Insurance Company.

Resolutions Adopted at a Temperance Gathering in Morrison.

MORRISON, Feb. 26—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the new State Temperance law was held at the Court House, in this city, this evening, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the city of Morrison, in mass meeting assembled, irrespective of our predilections in the Temperance issues of the past, here declare that the provisions of the new State Temperance law are wise and judicious, and meet our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any modification of the law relieving from its provisions beer, wine, or any other liquid which produces intoxication, and we hereby request our Senators and Representatives to oppose all efforts at such modification.

The law seems to be universally popular throughout the country.

WISCONSIN.

Trial of a Counterfeiter at Madison—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26—The United States Court is engaged to-day in the trial of N. B. Latta, whose arrest, with that of other alleged counterfeiters, at Monroe, Green County, in this State, there was so much said at the time, some months since, United States District Attorney C. M. Webb and J. C. McKinney for the Government, C. G. Williams and George B. Smith for the defendant. The case is exciting a good deal of interest.

Lieutenant Governor Pettit has been filling the Executive Chair for a day or two, in the absence of Governor Washburn at La Crosse. The latter returned this afternoon.

MINNESOTA.

A Deputy Marshal and Two Prisoners Missing.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26.—Deputy Marshal McCausland left Fargo, on the Red River, on the 18th inst., with four prisoners whom he was to take to Pembina. When near Grand Forks, about 100 miles north of Fargo, two prisoners escaped. McCausland gave chase; since which time nothing has been seen or heard of the three. There is no doubt they perished in the severe storm of the 23d, or that McCausland was foully dealt with by the two desperadoes. A party in search starts from Fargo to-day.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The barometer will probably continue rising on Tuesday, with clear weather and northerly winds, from Pennsylvania to Maine, but will remain stationary or falling, with easterly winds and increasing cloudiness, from the upper lakes to the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The low barometer in Kansas will continue extending east and northeastward, with threatening weather and possibly rain, from Arkansas to Illinois. Southeasterly winds will prevail on the Gulf coast.

A Physician Tarred and Feathered in Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles (Jan. 24) Despatch to the San Francisco Alta.

This morning a notice appeared posted near the door of the telegraph office, written in Spanish, bearing date of yesterday, setting forth, in substance, that "one Dr. Vasquez, a quack, had seduced a young lady belonging to one of our best families; and, against the usages of society, the laws of the Church, his own religion, had stolen the young lady; that many fathers of families, in council, had decreed that he should be tarred and feathered, as a warning to all seducers."

As the fact became known this morning, that the sentence of the Junta had been carried out last night, it created quite a sensation.

A few months since, Dr. J. G. Vasquez, from Guadalajara, Mexico, settled in the city as physician, and was last week married by Justice Stafford to Claudina, daughter of Don Augustin Olvera, a young, beautiful, and accomplished lady of one of the first Spanish families. The marriage was opposed by all the members of the family, and, being performed without the pale of the Catholic Church, of which both parties were members, caused some scandal, but all forms of the law were duly observed. The attempt was made on Sunday evening to induce Dr. Vasquez to make a journey into the country to see a sick man, but, suspecting a ruse, he declined going. Last evening, a team drove up to the Lafayette Hotel about 7 o'clock, for the Doctor to visit a dying man living near Los Nietos, he consenting to go. After crossing the river near the first arroyo on the Los Nietos road, the team stopped and was at once surrounded by a party of some twenty armed men. Vasquez was disarmed, his eyes bandaged, stripped of his clothing, and his face and head shaved on one side by knives. He was beaten, kicked, bruised, and tarred and feathered, left naked, blindfolded, and his hands tied behind his back. He found his way back to the city about midnight.

The affair was managed so secretly that it is doubtful if any legal proceedings will be instituted to arrest the parties or bring them to trial. It has been alleged on the streets to-day that the victim of last night's outrage has a wife and family in Mexico, but the rumor lacks any reliable foundation.

THE ST. JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Memorandum Addressed by the United States Government, Through Minister Bancroft, to the Emperor of Germany.

From the New Freie Presse.

The treaty whose disputed construction has been submitted for your Majesty's decision, was concluded more than five-and-twenty years ago. Of the sixteen members of the British Ministerial Council which drew it up and laid it before the United States for acceptance, all—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and the others—are dead, except one. The British Ambassador at Washington who signed it is also dead. Of the American statesmen who took part in it, the Ambassador in London, the President and Vice President, the Secretary of State, and all the constitutional advisers of the President no longer exist; I alone remain, and after completing more than seventy years—the term of life fixed by Scripture—I have been chosen by my country to maintain its rights. On six different occasions have the United States been offered a settlement by arbitration of their northwestern frontier, and they have six times refused to accept such a settlement in a case where the importance of the point at issue was so great and our right was so evident. But when it was agreed to lay the case before your Majesty my country decided to adopt a different policy. We are now prepared, in the heart of Europe, and before a tribunal from which no sentence can emanate but a just one, to show how well founded are our claims, and how the principles which have guided us have been those of moderation and justice. The point at issue embraces questions of geography, history, and international law, and we think it fortunate that the discussion of it is to take place among a people whose sons have been brought up in these sciences by a Karl Ritter, a Ranke, and a Heffter. This prolonged dispute has assumed a tendency to alienate from each other two of the greatest powers in the world, and has threatened, though distantly, an armed conflict between them. A want of confidence in the disposition of the British Government has possessed itself in the minds of the inhabitants of those States of the Union which are now flourishing on the Pacific Ocean, and this feeling might grow into a popular conviction which it would be difficult to overcome. Meanwhile Your Majesty has secured to the German people a unity and tranquility, and a height of prosperity, such as have never before been reserved to a German warrior or statesman. Would it not crown the glory of the German Emperor if he should, in the fullness of years and in the rest he enjoys after the gigantic conflicts of an eventful life, reconcile the two younger branches of the great Germanic family of nations?

The Big Thompson Potato Co-operative Society.

From the Rocky Mountain News.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Big Thompson and vicinity, representing almost every section, assembled at the school house on Thursday evening, the 2d instant, to consider and express their views on potatoes, and to form a co-operative society for mutual protection.

Adam Blackhurst, Esq., was called to the chair, and Frank Marvin, Esq., was elected Secretary. On motion, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Mariana Modena, Esq., Peter Shelt, Hans Sigel, Theo. Chubbuck, and Frank Marvin. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Big Thompson, Colorado, in Convention assembled, knowing by the painful experience of the past and present winter of the great danger that surrounds us, and of the shameful conspiracy existing among the merchants of Denver to deprive us of a living price for our potatoes;

Resolved, That the name of this society shall be the Big Thompson Potato Co-operative Society.

Resolved, That we mutually pledge to each other that, rather than haul potatoes to Denver, (a distance of fifty miles) and sell for $1.00 per hundred, *we will eat all our potatoes ourselves*.

Resolved, That if the people of all sections of Colorado believe in the principles set forth in the foregoing resolution, they will co-operate with us in extending the good work.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the merchants of Denver for the purpose of effecting a compromise, if possible, and to report result at next meeting.

The following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. Hans Sigel, Peter Shelt, Frank Marvin, Sylvester H. Lippard, and Thomas Chubbuck.

A vote of thanks to Hon. A. K. Yount for his magnificent address on the esculent was unanimously adopted.

New York Judges.

From the New York World.

JUDGES BARNARD AND CARDOZA.

We advise these two Judges to resign from the Supreme Court bench, and to stand not upon the order of going but to go at once,—both. Their fate is certain, and what is worse, it is deserved.

The laws in their hands have been the efficient instruments of injustice. Honest suitors in their Courts for years have trembled for the justice which could be bought, or dreaded the injustice which could be sold. They have so administered the authority, the great trusts, the large discretion of their high office as to have made their names, and the fame of the Bench of New York a stench to the nostrils of all justice-loving and intelligent citizens, and a by-word and mockery to the bench and bar of other lands.

This is enough. But we bid them look within upon the record of their own memories for more damning proofs than can be discovered to the cognizance of any Committee or of any Legislature, that they have been false in their oaths, faithless to their trusts, servile to political power, cruel to some that have plead for justice.

The proceedings of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Legislature, if these Judges suffer them to go on to their consummation, will publish again, and in red letters, to all men, our disgrace and dishonor in the fact that George G. Barnard and Albert Cardozo still sit upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Let them spare us this. Else the vague cloud of infamy which now surrounds their names will condense into indubitable proofs of wrong-doing (we know whereof we affirm), and they will surely be swept away in the torrent of a just and universal public scorn.

Their prompt resignation, *now*, is the sole atonement they can offer to the party which trusted them to its harm, the only tribute acceptable to an outraged Bench and Bar, the only way to silence the execrations of a people, and to make timely and humble submission to the sovereignty of the State.

Population of German Cities.

From the German Correspondent.

The results of the late census, so far as they are already known, seem to point even more than the preceding ones to the rapid growth of great towns in Germany. During the War of Liberation, Berlin, which had then 197,000 inhabitants, was the only town in Prussia with a population of more than 100,000. Berlin has now 826,000 inhabitants, and, besides the capitol, Prussia has 10 cities with a population of 100,000, in round numbers, or upwards. They are: Breslau, 200,000; Elberfeld-Barmen, 160,000; Cologne, 130,000; Konigsberg, 112,000; Magdeburg, with its suburbs Neustadt, Sudenburg, and Buckau, 110,000; Hanover, 105,000; Frankfort-on-Main, with Buckenheim, and Bornheim, 140,000; Dantzic, 100,000; Stettin, 97,000; and Altona, 95,000. In the rest of Germany there are four cities which have a population exceeding 100,000, viz.: Hamburgh, 240,000; Munich, 190,000; Dresden, 177,000; and Leipsic, 107,000; while four have nearly reached that figure; viz.: Stuttgard, 92,000; Nuremberg, 87,000; Bremen, 80,000; and Strasburgh, 80,000. Besides the above-mentioned cities, Prussia contains 17 towns with more than 30,000 inhabitants, which, according to the new regulations, will, therefore, each form an independent administrative circle. Among these are Aix-la-Chapelle, 80,000; Dusseldorf, 80,000; Crefeld, 70,000; Essen, 45,000; Duisburg, 30,000; Wiesbaden, 35,000; Cassel, 44,000; Halle, 52,000; Erfurt, 42,000; Posen, 60,000; Elbing, 30,000; Frankfort-on-Oder, 44,000; Potsdam, 42,000; Dortmund, 44,000; and Gorlitz, 46,000. From the above it appears that Prussia contains 26 cities which enjoy independent administrative rights in the fullest measure, and which together include nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants, or about one-eighth of the entire population of the Kingdom.

The Chicago Relief Bill.

Washington (Feb. 23) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

A great number of letters have been received by Senators and Representatives from persons interested in manufacturing in Pennsylvania and Ohio and in lumbering in Michigan and Wisconsin, strongly protesting against the bill for admitting building materials free of duty for the benefit of Chicago. An Ohio member received, the other day, a letter of this kind from a firm in his district largely engaged in iron making, in which it was urged that the proposed legislation would lead to immense frauds, by which materials nominally imported for use in Chicago would find its way to all parts of the West. He requested Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to answer this letter. Mr. Dawes said, in reply, that the bill was identical with the one passed for the relief of Portland after the burning of that city, and he was informed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who had made a careful investigation of the matter, that no such frauds as are apprehended in the case of Chicago had been perpetrated at Portland. Mr. Dawes added that the bill had received the unanimous support of the Committee and had passed the House without a dissenting voice.

THE POWELL EXPLORATION.

A Visit from Navajos—The Crossing of the Fathers.

Grand Scenery—Sentinel Rock—Pahria River.

Waiting for the Pack-Train—More Visitors—A War-Dance.

On Short Commons—The Rescue—Snow-Storm in the Desert.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN CAMP, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

In these remote regions, postal facilities are limited and uncertain. Our communications with the world of telegraphs and railways, always tardy, have been still further delayed by the great storms on the Plains. Hence the lateness of this letter.

Oct. 11.—Still in camp, resting from arduous labors, and awaiting the recovery of our ailing comrades.

INDIAN VISITORS.

On Saturday morning a loud and sudden whoop announced the coming of Agua Grande and his son. The former is a noted Chief of the Navajos. Jones represented the expedition with dignity and grace, and was soon lustily embraced by the sinewy arms of the dusky braves. The noble Navajo showed letters giving his name and fame, and declaring his friendship for the whites. Credentials having been examined and approved, the cheerful cigarito was substituted for the pipe of peace, and all joined in the preliminary puffing that usually precedes a pow-wow. As our guests could not speak a word of English, ideas were exchanged in ludicrous pantomime and vigorous gesticulation. The elder "red" informed us, in sign-language, that some of his people were among the cliffs back of camp. An invitation was extended, the son despatched with the summons, and, in a jiffy, a squad of braves and a squaw came noisily trotting down on horseback. After first serving the titled warriors, dinner was prepared for the rank and file. Seated in chattering groups, the visitors consumed incredible quantities of bread, meat, and coffee; the hideous hag patiently waiting upon her lords, meanwhile. As we expect to often meet these Arabs of the West, the writer observed this party with considerably interest and curiosity.

Agua Grande was attired in full-dress costume,—white cotton shirt and pantaloons; leggings and moccasins of deerskin, gaudily fringed and profusely ornamented; and folded about his person is the inevitable blanket. The men are tall, athletic, and intelligent-appearing fellows. They stand erect; look their questioners in the face; are free, merry, and social. The Navajos have a humor and dash, a freedom of speech and manner, in striking contrast with the stealthy bearing of the Utes, and the taciturn and stoical habit of the Northern aborigines. They are a nearer approach to the Indian of poetical legends and border romance than any others yet seen by us. The wrinkled features of the squaw were an atrocious travesty of the human face.

The Navajos number 15,000 souls. They are armed with bows and arrows, mounted on horses, and are the terror of all the tribes west of the Rocky Mountains. They have recently concluded a treaty of peace with the Government.

Professor Thompson and Captain Bishop returning from an absence of several days, boats were packed, and preparations for a start soon completed. The Indians thought our "cavalics" an improvement upon the aboriginal canoe, and expressed their approbation of the outfit with frequent exclamations of "wano!" "wano!" (Good—good!) Before embarking, each one of our party shook hands with the red brethren, beginning at the head of the line, and going on down consecutively. As we wished them a safe journey to the happy hunting-grounds of the Saints, they replied, "No! No! No!" (Yes, yes, yes!) They watched us intently until a bend in the river hid us from sight.

One mile below the camp just left, we reach the historic

CROSSING OF THE FATHERS.

The river is wide and shallow,—a sandbar in mid-current choking the channel. The ancient trail leads down, over a low, sloping bluff to the water, and, on the farther shore, winds upward through a narrow gorge, or canon. Here Escalante, and his hundred priests, finally found a ford across the stream that long baffled their efforts to pass over to the coveted land beyond. They followed far the course of the Colorado; they saw the Grand Canon, and gazed with fear and awe into its mysterious depths. The account of this explorer of the singular stream and wonderful walls is in keeping with the vivid imaginations of the early Spanish adventurers.

Oct. 16.—Having spent Sunday in camp, we now pull out vigorously for the Pahria.

A SICK MAN.

Mr. J. F. Steward, the assistant geologist, being unable to leave his blankets, we made a bed upon the main cabin of the Nell, and lashed him upon it. We heartily sympathized with the sufferer. An enthusiast in geology and its kindred sciences, Steward has found in this journey rare opportunities for the pursuit of his favorite studies. Continually absorbed in scientific investigation, making collections and drawings of fossils, measuring cliffs and studying strata,—he has been constantly active; now, worn with work and exposure, he is obliged to give up.

THE SCENERY,

always grand and interesting, can only be described by repetition of words and phrases used many times before. Since leaving the San Juan River we have been in Monument Canon. Its walls present a fretted outline of pinnacles and peaks, varying in height from 100 to 2,400 feet. We fortunately encounter no rapids now, and have ample opportunities to study the ever-changing views about us.

Down the smooth waters of a wide and winding river we float in silence through a vast collection of strange statuary. Titanic figures stand on lofty pedestals; huge ramparts present their frowning fronts; terrace rising above terrace in lofty flights; and every variety of ruined rock succeed each other constantly. While we wonder at one freak of nature another claims attention, quite as remarkable and suggestive.

Dore should here bring his pencils, and Bierstadt his canvas, for subjects worthy their highest art. The genius of a Poe would revel in the wildness, terror, and solitude of these regions. The story-tellers and weird dreamers of mediæval times would find here a world of wonders to confirm their wildest imaginings and most unearthly legends.

When, from the summit of the cliffs, we take a wider outlook, the same dreary expanse of arid plateau, painted buttes, and dismal network of gorge, chasm, and ravine wearies the eye. There is no suggestion of green turf, or leafy shade; there is no cheerful hum of insect, or song of bird, or sound of any living thing.

SENTINEL ROCK.

Midway between the Crossing last left and the Pahria, a little stream of water, clear and cold, comes coursing down a canon. It cuts sharply through the solid rock,—its vertical walls being a thousand feet in height. At the junction of the tiny tributary with the greater stream, a colossal figure stands guard; hence the name Sentinel Rock Creek. We camped here for a day, taking views, barometrical observations, &c. On Monday, Oct. 23, we reached the mouth of the

PAHRIA RIVER,

our journey's end, by boat, for this year. The river comes in from the west, draining a valley of the same name. The present low stage of water at this season is indicated by the fact that the Pahria is now but five or six feet wide, and a dozen inches deep. In a thicket of willows we pitched our tent, erected our wigwams, and awaited the arrival of the pack-train. Day after day the weary hours dragged their slow length along. Another man gave out.

SICKNESS IN CAMP.

Jones, severely bruised in Cataract Canon, has become entirely crippled with inflammatory rheumatism, and now lies in hospital with Steward. Andy suffers from the same painful disorder, but pluckily keeps about. None but the hardiest constitutions can long endure running canons on the Colorado. Wet for days together by water growing colder and colder as the season advances, the party, for some time, has been in a chronic chill. We court the sunshine now, and seek the warmer places. Added to the ill effects of constant drenching by water and pounding of rocks, is the mental strain of great perils frequently encountered, and the severe physical exactions required to avert them. The air is pure and bracing, but the temperature varies between the extremes of heat and cold, regularly every 24 hours. The mercury, at noon, will average nearly 100 degrees, and at night will fall to 40, or below. This narrative would probably prove more interesting to the general reader if several brigades of Indians had been slaughtered, and, at least, half a score of white men heroically sacrificed. Alas for the sensation-seeker, none of us are dead yet. That we have escaped thus far with our lives, is due to the fact that our chief is thoroughly conversant with the country and the navigation of its canoned rivers. The boats and their equipments were especially designed to withstand the very dangers that have been met. The men have been plucky, persistent, and cheerful, and soon became veteran voyagers.

Weary with waiting, worn with watching, impatiently we look westward for the train. The Pahria, itself a canoned river,—a Colorado in miniature,—is the boundary line between Monument and Marble Canons. From Jack Sumner's account of the trip of 1869, we learn that a three-mile rapid begins around the level, a formidable obstacle to the geologist seeking to explore the quarries of fine-grained and beautifully-tinted rock that have given the gorge its name. One year ago, Major Powell crossed the river there, on his way to the inhabited cities of the Moquis, or Shinemos. His party was obliged to build a boat; it is still sea-worthy, having since been used to ferry over traders to and from the Indian country. It was named the Canon Maid, and has the initials "U. H. G." cut upon its sides.

"MEETING A PARTY."

On Saturday, Oct. 28, we heard a shout, but in the wrong direction. On the eastern shore we found Mr. Jacob Hamlin, with three white men and a party of Indians. Hamlin was on his return from the trip mentioned in my last letter. He had gone to Fort Defiance, a military post in the interior, and "interviewed" representatives of the predatory bands that have been constantly running off stock from the Mormons. The red men were Navajos, led by Stoneko, a Chief of that tribe. Our craft were soon plying between the shores, transferring men, horses, and effects. The horses, thirteen in number, were got over with great difficulty. With two men at the oars, another sat in the stern, leading two animals. The water being cold, the current rapid, and the channel wide, the poor beasts soon became exhausted, and some were towed ashore nearly drowned. The Indians seemed very timorous about risking their precious selves in our boats. With customary superstition, they thought them "evil spirits," that would surely engulph the red mad. One fellow tried to swim across, but was picked up midway, in a drowning condition. Stock is frequently lost at this ford. Before the Mormons had effected a treaty of peace with the savages, guards were posted here to intercept marauders with stolen horses and other plunder. The surveillance of the ferry is now discontinued on the bluff, back of our camp. We shared our waning supplies of eatables with the new-comers. The Navajos were on their way to the frontier settlements, to trade blankets for horses. This tribe is skilled in the weaving art. The blankets of woven wool, of their own manufacture, are heavy, durable, and fine; the colors always bright, are sometimes harmoniously blended in tasteful designs. The balmoral style of dyeing is generally adopted.

Horses are the ambition of a Navajo; they are his pride and pleasure; their possession defines his social rank and constitutes his earthly riches. For horses, these "children of nature" will make long and exhausting journeys; they will venture on desperate forays, risk their lives, and risk their all. One brave, named Zeke, noticing my injured hand, inquired with a significant gesture, if "Navajo shoot?" I replied with a negative shake of the head; the wound was self-inflicted, and not the result of vengeful arrow from treacherous bow. After supper, we prevailed upon the Indians to sing. I cannot positively state that the songs they sung were entitled "Who will care for mother now?" "I want to be an angel," and "Put me in my little bed;" the variations, however, were given with great effect. Growing excited from their own shrill and monotonous voices, the warriors struck up a

WAR DANCE.

We all joined hands and circled about the camp-fire, moccasined feet and spiked shoes tripping most fantastically. Koneko, with imperturbable gravity, beat melancholy music from an inverted kettle. A Chief cannot dishonor his rank by joining in the festive dance. The silent spectres on the cliffs must have looked down upon us in amazement. Now showing brightly in the firelight, again lost in shadow, quaintly costumed forms and grotesque faces, oddly mixed, appear and disappear in bewildering succession. The ancient rocks resound with discordant voices, laughing loud, and chanting hoarsely. Tam O'Shanter, coming upon us unawares, would have quailed at sight of such a dance of Satyrs.

Next morning, as the travellers were preparing for the start, I presented one Indian with my base-ball cap as a relic of modern civilization among the whites. The brave put it on with a pleased and important air. He looked so indescribably comical in the novel headpiece that the entire camp roared with laughter; whereupon the disgusted gallant tore it from his head and thrust the offending cap into his blanket, ejaculating, "Cotch wano". (No good). His comrades will no doubt elect him Chaplain of the first "Nine" they organize.

DANGER.

Left once more to our own musings, time passes, bringing no relief. If Hamlin had met the train since last leaving us, he would have sent it forward with speed; it soon became evident that something was amiss. The situation was growing serious. Between us and the nearest settlements are a difficult and obscure trail, unknown to any of us; we could not leave our sick, neither was it possible to carry them up steep bluffs, down deep ditches, or over waterless wastes. To long remain was to starve; the winter storms are at hand, and rains in the valleys and snows in the mountains are often dangerous, and always formidable obstructions to travellers on the Plains. The hilarity of camp ebbed quite away; the men, in quiet groups, discussed many plans of deliverance, that were as often rejected; short rations were served. We cached our two boats, the "Dean" and "Nell," one on either side the stream, and built shelters for them.

THE RESCUE.

Our gloomy forebodings were dissipated suddenly and completely, at a time when the worst was apprehended. On a Thursday morning, a stranger came riding into camp in an exhausted condition. We learned that it was a Mr. Mangon, a scout in advance of the long looked-for train. It is but a three day's journey from Kanab to the river, but the party had lost the trail and wandered for twelve days in the mountains, suffering greatly for want of water. After holding a council of war, they decided that two men should make the attempt to find water for the stock, and another go in search of the mouth of the Pahria, the *rendezvous* for the land and river parties. After spending two days and a night without food, his horse and himself accomplished marvellous feats in scaling walls and traversing ravines, Mr. M. finally found us. After a hasty and hearty breakfast, he started back to pilot his comrades to our camp. Next morning, Thompson, Dellenbaugh, and myself, went out to meet the train. About noon we caught sight of it just emerging from a gorge. It was with extreme difficulty the animals, thirteen in all, could be got down the long, steep slopes. Horses and mules slip, and slide, and fall, frequently requiring unloading and readjusting of packs. At evening the train descended the last range of cliffs, 2,000 feet high, and came safely to the Crossing. We eagerly opened the mail. Good news from home is a wonderful panacea for hungry and disconsolate explorers. Sometimes a member of the party, after long and eagerly anticipating the opening of the mail, finally receives intelligence of sickness or disaster among far-away friends. Such ill-tidings cause a cruel shock. Our camp was electrified by Mangon's statement that *Chicago was burned!* We plied him with questions, but no particulars were learned. This is surely a fabulous tale,—one of those sensational stories, forever floating along the borders, where reliable news is scarce, and unfounded rumors rife. Every variety of opinion is expressed, and countless conjectures advanced, until the topic grows trite:

On Saturday, of this week, we received

ANOTHER VISITATION.

When our situation became known at Kanab, after the arrival there of Hamlin, it became apparent that the regular train had gone astray, or it would have been seen on the trail, Messrs. Haight and Riggs, large-hearted gentlemen that they are, loaded a pack animal, mounted two horses, and hastened to our rescue. They made the journey in two days, driving furiously. These prompt and generous efforts in our behalf we gratefully acknowledge and will long remember.

Sunday morning we arose to find the cliffs around us white with snow, while in the canon a drizzling rain set in. On Monday, four of the men left for a rapid ride to Kanab. Later in the day, everything being in readiness, we broke camp, and took a last look at the river, the idle and empty boats, and the grim and shadowy canon. A scarcity of horses compelled several of us to walk, greatly to the chagrin and disgust of the pedestrians.

The trail follows the cliffs in a southwesterly direction for twelve or fifteen miles, then turns northwest. The cavalcade toiled slowly up the heights and over the plateau, making half a dozen miles the first day. We halted at Leith Springs, taking tea in the scant shelter of some sage bushes. The night was very cold. The wind sweeps with great force over these wide wastes. Tuesday we passed Clear and Soap Creeks, making nearly twenty miles.

A SNOW-STORM ON THE DESERT

was added to our campaigning experience. It snowed steadily all day. The clouds seemed to rest upon the crags about us, and filled the air with falling flakes. The quartette on foot, keeping in advance of the mounted men, met the Spirits of the Storm face to face. The scene was both impressive and oppressive.

When, after being afloat for days together, we have climbed the cliffs that overhang the Colorado, I have often stood upon some rocky promontory, and studied the picture with untiring interest. Although the landscapes are dreary,—being fitly described as the abomination of utter desolation,—one is fascinated by the grandeur of the outlook. Spread below a boundless blue is a vast expanse of plains cut by canons, set with ridges, glinting with miles of intermingling colors. In the distance, snowy peaks glisten; and, still beyond, other ranges are faintly outlined in the long perspective. But now, Winter waves his wand, and to a scene, cheerless enough before, new terrors are added. The gloomy land is transformed into a frozen Hell. Above, a leaden sky, that we can almost touch; ragged rocks around suggest instruments of torture; the moaning of the wind recalls the agony of Prometheus; below, we look into gorges, fathoms deep; the darkness that lies there is resplendent,—it is the *shadow of death*. As the storm continues, we seem to be lost in a vast cemetery, and to tread upon the graves of the dead near sepulchres where giants might lie, rise huge and many-sided monumental stones, engraven with mystic characters. Starting suddenly through the thick air, ghostly figures confront us; and, again, we pass solitary sentinels that seem to guard spired and painted piles, where sleep the Gods of old. Over every crag and ridge, and covering all the slopes and levels, is a ghastly shroud, soon to be stripped away by the warm fingers of the sun.

The valley of the Colorado, bare and burning on a summer's day, is a sight worth seeing; in the glamor of moonlight, it is stranger still; but, when traversed in a storm of snow, the scene is so supernatural it creates a life-time memory.

Across the Colorado, the sharp crest of the Axe Mountain, named from its shape, was visible, and also mantled with snow.

Pack-trains over the desert indulge in but two meals per day, in order to save time between water-stations, and avoid the trouble of repacking. When night comes, all are weary, and, of course, hungry. We gathered about a fire of sage-brush, and undertook the difficult job of "making ourselves at home." After digging for water, we succeeded in obtaining a little moist mush,—a sort of liquid red sand. This style of geological research dampens the spirits of the amateur scientist more than it quenches his thirst. Indeed, I opine Hugh Miller himself, would scarcely enjoy taking in the "old red sandstone" by the pint.

It grew colder; the thermometer went down to zero; and we all dreaded to turn into our blankets. Fuel gave out, and we sought repose, dreaming of tropical skies, and green and sunny lands. The next evening found us at House Rock Springs; here the tent was pitched and we made a permanent camp. The following day, Professor Thompson, and Messrs. Steward, Jones, Beaman and Riley continued the journey to Kanab, leaving Capt. Bishop, Dellenbaugh, Andy and the writer. We retain four horses, and are supplied with ample provisions. A steer was killed, and savory steaks discussed with a relish. This valley is infested with wolves; they make night hideous with their cries. They are fearless fellows after dark, and, prowling about our quarters, purloin everything portable. Upon a recent raid, the coyotes carried off the lid of a kettle, our box of oil-blacking, and brushes. As I write the curs are loudly calling "Black yer boots?" "Give em a shine?" and now they bark in the chorus. Oh for a boot-jack to cram down their noisy throats!

This letter brings the account of our survey down to date of Nov. 15

CLEMENT POWELL.

Major Powell at Salt Lake.

From the Salt Lake City News, Feb. 14.

We had a pleasant call this morning from Major Powell, the Colorado explorer; who arrived in town on Monday night. He is well and hearty. He left his party at the camping ground, about six miles south of Kanab, to which he intends to return in a short time.

We learned from him the following particulars concerning his late operations: He has been engaged this winter establishing a meridian base from Kanab south, and erecting monuments, on conspicuous points, 100 miles from that place, in every direction, making a topographical map and examining the geology of that region. Artesian wells could be made in that district of country, which would render it available for isolated farms and ranches, but not so much for settlements, as there are no considerable running streams of water, excepting the Kanab. There is a plentiful growth of good pine timber in the mountains.

Placer gold has been found in many places on the Colorado. The gold is very fine, but it is not yet known whether it will pay for working.

The weather has been very fine, and could not have been more favorable for the operations of the exploring party. Winter is the best season for such work, there being no difficulty then in obtaining water.

Major Powell was on the Colorado, at the mouth of Kanab Creek, during Christmas week, where, at that time, the grass was green and flowers were in bloom.

Stealing Twenty Millions.

From the New York Tribune.

When Gould and Fisk went into the direction of the Erie Railway, in 1867,

The whole amount of stock was	$25,111,210
The funded debt was	22,429,920
Total stock and funded debt	$47,541,130

Since that time the managers have increased the stock and debt to the following figures:

Stock	$86,536,910
Funded debt	26,398,800
Total present stock and funded debt	$112,935,710

Thus, within a period of five years, and since Gould and Fisk entered the management, they have increased the stock of the Company $61,425,700, and the funded debt $3,968,880, making a total increase since 1867 of $65,394,480. The method of increasing the stock was this: bonds to the amount of $61,000,000, or thereabouts, were issued, which were convertible, and were converted into stock. This stock was sold in the market, as Mr. Shearman stated before the Assembly Committee, at an average, as he supposed, of about 35 cents on the dollar. By this operation they saddled the Company with a debt of $61,000,000, and obtained some $20,000,000 in cash, not one dollar of which is shown to have gone into the treasury of the Company. These figures may be verified by the sworn statement of the officers of the road in the office of the State Engineer. In comparison with this gigantic robbery, the stealing of $6,000,000 of English shares sinks into insignificance, and even the splendor of the Tammany frauds is dimmed.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced the building our future edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY: [illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY: [illegible]

DAILY: [illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION: [illegible]

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof

SAFES, Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.

HERRING & CO.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

INSURANCE.

Insurance.

DAVIS & ReQUA,

Agents of the IMPERIAL of London, and AMERICAN CENTRAL of St. Louis, on and after Monday, Feb. 26, will concentrate their offices at No. 43 South Canal-st. On and after May 1, in Bryan Block.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S CLEARING SALE,

138 Twenty-second-st.

Great attractions to "burned out" housekeepers and other parties purchasing Linens and Housekeeping Goods:

Bargains in White Quilts, commencing at $1.
Bargains in Table Linens, commencing at 30 cts. yard.
Bargains in Linen Towellings, from 10 cts. yd. up.
Bargains in Linen Towels, from $1 doz. up.
Bargains in Linen Table Napkins, from $1 doz. up.
Red and White Table Linens at 85 cts. yd.
Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, &c., at lowest market rates.

We are now opening a large importation of fine qualities Marseilles Quilts, Double Damask Table Linens, Napkins, and Lace Curtains, at specially low bargains.

BEDDING.

NEW ENGLAND BEDDING CO. 164-166-158 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN N.Y.

Manufacture all kinds of BEDS, MATTRESSES, etc., for Hotels, Public Institutions, and Private Families. Also, Several hundred MATTRESSES, White and Gray BLANKETS, cotton and woollen. COMFORTABLES—Tons of material for same. GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR MOSS, SEA GRASS, HUSKS, BED LACE, TICKINGS, etc. PRICE-LIST SENT BY MAIL.

REAL ESTATE.

RIVERSIDE.

Parties in search of Homes can find choice residence sites at RIVERSIDE, where every surrounding is attractive, and the roads and sewerage constructed without any assessment to purchasers, with conveniences of gas and water, and with churches and schools established. Several pleasant houses for sale and to rent.

Terms easy. Inquire at office of the Riverside Improvement Co., 706 Wabash-av.

SEEDS, ETC.

HOVEY & CO.

RE-OPENED with a full stock of

SEEDS,

Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers, RUSTIC WORK, ETC.

17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by Mr JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,

86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S Wonderful Discovery

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER Of Waukesha, Wis.

Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.

J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois, Wholesale and retail supply Depot,

730 WABASH-AV., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT.

DOCKAGE.

We have now ready, and in good condition, 2,000 feet of deck property in new lumber district to great for a term of years. This property has rail connection with all roads entering the city, and is unsurpassed for lumber yard locations. We could also furnish ground and clay for four brick machines.

Apply to R. P. DERICKSON & SONS, cor. Lasalle and Twenty-second-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HUGH McDOUGALL,

Wholesale and retail dealer in American, English, French and German Chromos, Lithographs and Engravings, Photographic and Lithographic pictures of the ruins of the city, for sale cheap. Looking-glasses and picture frames made to order. Agents wanted. 574 Wabash-av.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago.

Alton & St. Louis through line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‖ 9:00 p m	‖ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD. [illegible]

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL. [illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago. [illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

At the Union Park Congregational Church, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

Under the Direction of MR. C. C. KNOPFEL,

Assisted by the following Artists: Mrs. J. A. FARWELL, Soprano; Mr. ALEX. BISCHOFF, Tenor; Mr. I. V. FLAGLER, Organist; Mr. LOUIS FALK, Organist; the Germania and Concordia Maennerchor and Orchestra.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. To be obtained on the West Side, at Horton & Bro's Bookstore, 357 West Lake-st., and Louis Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.; on the South Side, at Knoppel's Music Store, 360 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

PROGRAMME. [illegible]

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

HIS NEW LECTURE,

"WILL IT PAY?"

SOUTH DIVISION—First Baptist Church, THURSDAY EVENING, February 29.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be obtained at the First Baptist Church Reading Room, and at Mandeville's, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., on and after Monday, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission tickets to be had also at office of Y. M. C. A., 95 West Randolph-st., and at West Side Library, 322 West Madison-st.

WEST DIVISION,

(Place and subject to be announced), THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

The management takes especial pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this popular house, for six nights and Saturday matinee, an engagement with America's greatest artist, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, who will make her first appearance on Monday evening, Feb. 26, 1872, in the great historical play of Elizabeth, Queen of England, in the portrayal of which she has no equal in the world. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Elizabeth, Queen of England. Friday and Saturday night and Saturday matinee, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Friday night benefit of Mrs. Lander. On account of the immense hit made by the powerful Academy Company in Uncle Tom's Cabin it will be repeated for the Wednesday matinee. Across the Continent next week.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First appearance of the great character artists HARRIGAN AND HART,

Who will appear each evening in their unrivalled impersonations of THE LITTLE FRAUDS, and their eccentric sketch of THE BIG AND LITTLE OF IT. EAST LYNNE IN BLACK. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, and until further notice,

BERTHA!

THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Thursday Evening, February 29,

GRAND CONCERT

For the Benefit of the Fourth Unitarian Society, given by Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, prima donna of the Richings Grand Opera Troupe; Mr. HERMAN ALLEN, violinist; Mr. LEDOCHOWSKI, pianist; Mr. R. P. SMITH, baritone; Miss ADELAIDE CROSS, accompanist.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Secure your seats at Bliss & Sharp's, 134 Twenty-second-st., Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

OAK PARK LECTURES.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE HEAD, HEART & HAND,

Is the subject of Rev. Dr. RYDER'S Lecture at Unity Church, Oak Park, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING.

AVENUE HALL.

On the evening of the 28th of this month, the WABASH AVENUE CLUB hold their third soiree of the season at Avenue Hall, No. 147 Twenty-second-st. Good music, good programme, and a pleasant time. Bring your ladies and enjoy yourselves.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS

At Auction by Catalogue, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.

New Goods, Spring Styles, Best Grades and Attractive Assortment. The Samples and Duplicates comprise over 800 CASES, and we earnestly ask all city and country merchants to examine this sale now open for inspection. Catalogues now ready.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF

Fine and Medium Furniture

And Household Goods,

On THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

To-day by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at the Red Front Salesroom, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

Linens, etc.,

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 9 1-2 a.m. at the Red Front Salesroom, 3 and East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE.

850 West Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 a. m.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, and all the household goods of the above residence, consisting of the Parlor Set, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Beds and Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets. Also a fine Rosewood Piano and Sewing Machine.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 43 West Washington-st. CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1872.

Mr. EDW. I. TINKHAM was this day elected Vice President of this Bank, and Mr. JOHN P. McGREGOR Cashier thereof in place of Mr. Tinkham.

F. A. ELLIS, President.

IMPORTED FILES, ETC.

Notice to Machinists and Others.

M. LUKANITSCH would announce that he has arrived from New York with a large assortment of superior Swiss and French Files and other Tools for Jewellers, Engravers and Machinists, and will remain for about a week, and can be found every afternoon at 419 State-st.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 520 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock m., Saturday the 2d day of March, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. Army the following stores, delivered at the usual place of delivery, at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo., viz.: [illegible]

B. MACFEELY, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burnt Title Deeds.

All owners of real estate in Cook County should have confirmatory deeds executed and recorded at once.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

NEW YORK.

Erie History--New and Startling Developments.

Exploits of a Bohemian in the Bribery Line.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE HISTORY--NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.--The *Herald*'s statement of one George Wilcox, whom it styles a Bohemian magnate, is nearly seven columns, relating to certain transactions he professes to have had with officers of the Erie Railway.

Wilcox sets forth that his first interview was with the late Colonel Fisk, who, one day at the office in the Opera House, said to him:

"Wilcox, I'm afraid we are going to get into a row again with those Englishmen, and I want you to help me out."

He suggested that the *Herald* was the best paper to see on the subject, as he was personally acquainted with its editor, Mr. Fisk accordingly acquainted with its editor, Mr. Fisk accordingly acquainted with its editor, Mr. Fisk accordingly